







**COPENHAGEN PROTEST** — About 100,000 Danish workers demonstrated Friday in front of the parliament building, protesting government plans to impose a settlement in a strike and lockout involving 300,000 em-

ployees in private business and industry. Schools were closed, hospital patients sent home and post, bus and plane schedules were disrupted by wildcat strikes. The proposed settlement ended five months of negotiations.

## For Spain and Portugal, A History-Making Step To End Isolationist Past

By Tom Burns  
Washington Post Service

MADRID — A sense of history in the making, relief over an isolationist past that had been left behind and expectations for a future of modernity were felt in Iberia on Friday as the doors of the European Community were finally opened to Spain and Portugal.

There is no doubt that the decision made by the community to extend membership to Madrid and Lisbon marks a milestone for both societies.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez spoke of "a historic step forward" and said that Spain now had to prepare itself to face "the challenges of modernity."

Returning from Brussels after the final agreement early Friday morning over the entry terms, Foreign Minister Fernando Morán said: "Spain is now where it rightfully belongs."

Full membership in the EC, Mr. Morán said, signaled the end of "a historic frustration" and meant that "international complexities that we have endured" could now cease.

In Madrid and Lisbon, "entering Europe" was perceived as a mix of a coming of age and a graduation ceremony, or, more precisely, as an assurance that both countries were finally deemed worthy to join a select fraternity open only to the successful.

For Portugal, smaller, less developed and with fewer expectations than Spain, it was more obviously a case of economic survival. The family of rich EC club members will now help out its poor relative.

Portugal's prime minister, Mario Soares, a Socialist who staked his political career on joining the EC, said Friday in a radio interview: "Within five years, Portugal will be a completely different country — and certainly a much better one for all Portuguese."

For Spain, the second largest nation geographically in Western Europe and the fifth largest in population, the issue is almost of a psychological nature, having to do with pride as much as anything else.

But the general public enthusiasm over EC entry tends to ignore the economic impact of membership, which is certain to be severe, at least in the short term, both for Spain and for Portugal. Agriculture

### NEWS ANALYSIS

will benefit — although not some sectors such as dairy farming — but industry will take a considerable knock.

In recent days, as the EC negotiations entered the final lap, commentators have made much of the obviously simplified scenario of three isolated countries. This century, Spain stood on the sidelines of both world wars, was bypassed by the American Marshall Plan and endured 40 years of rule by Franco, whose government actively cultivated the image of proud isolationism.

Such psychological traits lay close to the surface in a parliamentary debate here Wednesday on the entry issue that also was intended to boost Mr. Morán's confidence on the eve of his trip to Brussels for Friday's last-minute bargaining.

The ethnically proud Basques and Catalans are not noted for embracing the wider cause of Spain, but they, too, closed ranks in the parliament and joined the bid to end the breach and belong to Europe.

"Membership of the EC is a mighty challenge the Spanish state faces to break out of isolationism," said the parliamentary spokesman for the Basque nationalists. In the same vein, his Catalan nationalist colleague said Spain would find in Europe "the ancient origins of a European Spain."

If isolationism is one theme, the second is the linkage between Europe and democracy. In the background there is the all-important issue of a democratic Spain as part of Europe and acting as a fully supportive member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

EC membership is seen as the natural consequence of Spain's post-Franco move to become a representative democracy.

Spain was denied entry into the EC during Franco's rule, and acceptance is viewed as approval on the democratic process that Spain has undergone in the last decade.

Related to this is that EC membership firms up Spain's ties with NATO. Mr. Gonzalez argued against NATO membership in 1982 when he was opposition leader.

He has since come around to favoring NATO membership but says he intends to honor an electoral campaign pledge that the issue of remaining in NATO will be put to a referendum.

EC membership is seen by Western diplomats in Madrid, as well as by senior officials in Spain's government, as being of prime importance in Mr. Gonzalez's plan to gain endorsement for NATO.

Mr. Gonzalez intends to link the alliance, which most Spaniards oppose, with the EC, which virtually all Spaniards welcome.

But membership will have its costs.

Spanish industry has grown in a hothouse of protectionism that has allowed it to become, for example, a major car exporter. But EC membership means the adoption of a common external tariff that, over a seven-year transition period, will bite deep into Spain's customs shield.

Entry also means the introduction of European fiscal measures, notably the value-added tax, ending the edge enjoyed by Spanish products.

Economists in Madrid estimate that the double effect of common tariffs and European fiscal practices will cut the overall protection of Spanish industry in half.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Jaruzelski Warns of 'Tough Measures'

WARSAW (UPI) — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish threatened Friday to use "tough measures" against dissidents if porters of the outlawed Solidarity union unless they halted their action to the country's Communist system.

In an address to a meeting of the Polish Communist Party, Jaruzelski said that his government had not relinquished its seeking reconciliation with critics of the regime. "But if our past good will continues to be underestimated, we will not hesitate to use measures prescribed by the law," he added.

His comments followed calls by the underground Solidarity group for demonstrations on Monday to protest a second round of increases of 12 to 13 percent. These increases, it is estimated, will 10 percent rise in the cost of living.

### 7 Die in Renewed Lebanon Fight

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival militiamen exchanged sniper fire Friday and there were artillery battles around the southern city of Sidon, but a cease-fire halted fighting between Moslem and northern city of Tripoli.

Police said seven persons had been killed and more than 100 wounded in the three cities. The state radio said President Assad was intervening to halt the fighting in Sidon, which Israeli army evacuated Feb. 16.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said four of its soldiers were wounded Friday by a rocket fired at their position at Lake Qana in southern Lebanon. It also said that Israeli troops killed three in an overnight clash on the Litani River, Israel's front line in the

### Troops Patrol Khartoum After U.S. Embassy

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Police and soldiers patrolled the streets of Khartoum and guarded the U.S. Embassy after three days of anti-government and anti-American unrest were increased. The official Sudan News Agency reported that five persons were killed and scores were injured.

Sudan's union leaders appealed to people to return to work and "guard their property and that of their employers" against the agency reported.

Police and army units remained on duty guarding the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, which has been a target of the demonstrators of stringent economic measures favored by the United States security force also patrolled other parts of the capital.

### Jewish Film Expo Is Bombed in

PARIS (UPI) — A bomb exploded Friday during a Jewish film festival at a theater in central Paris, injuring 20 persons, the police said that no one claimed responsibility for the explosion and that festival organizers had not received any threats.

The bomb exploded during a showing at the International Jewish Film Festival of "Eichmann: Man of the Third Reich," made by German director Erwin Leiser.

Police said the bomb had been placed under a seat in the basement theater, near the city's Jewish quarter, and that was destroyed. Officials said that most of the injured received

### Reagan Names Civilian Space P

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan named commission Friday to develop civilian goals for space, as he defended his plans for a space-based missile defense as a "mankind ease away from the nuclear parapet."

The commission, to be headed by Thomas O. Paine, a former of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, v. Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the outgoing United Nations delegate Armstrong, the first man on the moon, and Kathryn D. Sullivan, American woman to walk in space. Mr. Reagan called on the "devise an aggressive civilian space agenda to carry America's century."

### Duarte Plans to Resume Peace

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — President José Napoleón Duarte said Friday that he would resume peace talks with the leftist rebel fighting to overthrow his government regardless of the national elections Sunday. He declined to fix a date for the talks. Mr. Duarte made his statement in the face of stepped-up activity and a rebel threat of sabotage that has reduced high the eastern provinces. The armed forces were placed on Thursday night, with 10,000 troops deployed around the capital after the elections.

An increase in terrorism and the possibility of a rightist new legislative assembly has thrown the future of the peace talks into doubt. The talks were indefinitely suspended in but Mr. Duarte told a news conference he was ready to "open dialogue." The dialogue will continue after the election, adding: "I am going to re-establish the process in the search

### For the Record

A Conservative Party bill to abolish the Greater London Council, six other big city authorities, all controlled by Britain's opposition Party, completed its passage through the House of Commons Friday by a vote of 325-170.

The Romanian National Assembly re-elected on Friday Ceausescu, the Communist Party chief since 1965, as Romania's president by a vote of 369 to 0. He was first elected president in 1974.

A Vienna court sentenced nine Pakistanis to prison terms of up to 13 years for plotting to murder Pakistan's ambassador and to kidnap other diplomats to press for the release of Pakistan.

### Correction

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency said the report, in the March 27 edition of the International Herald Tribune, in saying that the organization had told its spokesman to leave Lebanon. An official said the agency had told only its to leave the country. The error was repeated in the edition of

### South Africa Bans Meeti

(Continued from Page 1) people from 600 church, student and trade union members to a meeting in Johannesburg to oppose a new constitution proposed by the South African government. The version is strongly disputed by black activists and witnesses, who say that the crowd was a peaceful procession on its way to a funeral, and that the police opened fire without provocation or warning.

Warrant Officer Jacobus Wouter Pentz told the inquiry that he had seen no evidence of gasoline bombs being thrown at the police and had not seen the leader of the crowd, Mr. Le Grange, who said the demonstrators were certain, opposition analysts said, to be seized upon by the government's adversaries to discredit the entire police account of events.

The latest move against political opponents follows the arrest on treason charges of 16 leading members of the United Democratic Front. The authorities on Friday set May 20 as the date for the start of their trial, which is expected to last at least 18 months. By invoking security legislation, the authorities have ruled out bail for the defendants, meaning that many of them will have been detained by up to two years before the court pronounces a verdict on them.

A spokesman for the United Democratic Front described the ban as "a declaration of a regional state of emergency." The front claims a following of 1.5 million

■ U.S. Criticizes Ba The U.S. State Department criticized the South African government's move to ban a meeting of the South African anti-apartheid movement, saying it was a "major problem." The United States reported that

Edward Djerjian, a prominent South African anti-apartheid spokesman, was arrested and taken to a South African prison. Djerjian said the arrest was a "major problem" and that the South African government was "offering of establishment with black leaders."

## Herald Tribune

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

### BELOM

Your key to a career in International Business and Information Systems: **European University** Antwerp, Brussels and Switzerland. Member of the American Assembly of Colleges and Schools of Business. Undergraduate programs (full-time) in Business, Marketing, Management, Finance, Economics, Information Systems, Accounting. The University's placement service channels graduates into internships, managerial positions, or graduate management programs around the world. Graduate programs (part or full-time): Master's of Business Administration, International Management or Information Systems. As above, the placement service facilitates employment, but also, uniquely offers graduates the opportunity for obtaining a second master's degree at a top U.S. university in as little as 6 months. Courses are taught in English, French and Dutch; students choose the language of instruction. For information contact: The Admissions Office, European University, Antwerp 131-133, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel: 03/238.1042, 03/218.8182. Campus locations: 2018 Antwerp / Belgium, Rue Royale 302, 1000 Brussels / Belgium. New Switzerland campus to be announced.

### U.S. CAMPS

**brown ledge** (Masters) (NY) (Vermont) (8-18) (10-12) (13-18) (19-24) (25-34) (35-44) (45-54) (55-64) (65-74) (75-84) (85-94) (95-104) (105-114) (115-124) (125-134) (135-144) (145-154) (155-164) (165-174) (175-184) (185-194) (195-204) (205-214) (215-224) (225-234) (235-244) (245-254) (255-264) (265-274) (275-284) (285-294) (295-304) (305-314) (315-324) (325-334) (335-344) (345-354) (355-364) (365-374) (375-384) (385-394) (395-404) (405-414) (415-424) (425-434) (435-444) (445-454) (455-464) (465-474) (475-484) (485-494) (495-504) (505-514) (515-524) (525-534) (535-544) (545-554) (555-564) (565-574) (575-584) (585-594) (595-604) (605-614) (615-624) (625-634) (635-644) (645-654) (655-664) (665-674) (675-684) (685-694) (695-704) (705-714) (715-724) (725-734) (735-744) (745-754) (755-764) (765-774) (775-784) (785-794) (795-804) (805-814) (815-824) (825-834) (835-844) (845-854) (855-864) (865-874) (875-884) (885-894) (895-904) (905-914) (915-924) (925-934) (935-944) (945-954) (955-964) (965-974) (975-984) (985-994) (995-1004) (1005-1014) (1015-1024) (1025-1034) (1035-1044) (1045-1054) (1055-1064) (1065-1074) (1075-1084) (1085-1094) (1095-1104) (1105-1114) (1115-1124) (1125-1134) (1135-1144) (1145-1154) (1155-1164) (1165-1174) (1175-1184) (1185-1194) (1195-1204) (1205-1214) (1215-1224) (1225-1234) (1235-1244) (1245-1254) (1255-1264) (1265-1274) (1275-1284) (1285-1294) (1295-1304) (1305-1314) (1315-1324) (1325-1334) (1335-1344) (1345-1354) (1355-1364) (1365-1374) (1375-1384) (1385-1394) (1395-1404) (1405-1414) (1415-1424) (1425-1434) (1435-1444) (1445-1454) (1455-1464) (1465-1474) (1475-1484) (1485-1494) (1495-1504) (1505-1514) (1515-1524) (1525-1534) (1535-1544) (1545-1554) (1555-1564) (1565-1574) (1575-1584) (1585-1594) (1595-1604) (1605-1614) (1615-1624) (1625-1634) (1635-1644) (1645-1654) (1655-1664) (1665-1674) (1675-1684) (1685-1694) (1695-1704) (1705-1714) (1715-1724) (1725-1734) (1735-1744) (1745-1754) (1755-1764) (1765-1774) (1775-1784) (1785-1794) (1795-1804) (1805-1814) (1815-1824) (1825-1834) (1835-1844) (1845-1854) (1855-1864) (1865-1874) (1875-1884) (1885-1894) (1895-1904) (1905-1914) (1915-1924) (1925-1934) (1935-1944) (1945-1954) (1955-1964) (1965-1974) (1975-1984) (1985-1994) (1995-2004) (2005-2014) (2015-2024) (2025-2034) (2035-2044) (2045-2054) (2055-2064) (2065-2074) (2075-2084) (2085-2094) (2095-2104) (2105-2114) (2115-2124) (2125-2134) (2135-2144) (2145-2154) (2155-2164) (2165-2174) (2175-2184) (2185-2194) (2195-2204) (2205-2214) (2215-2224) (2225-2234) (2235-2244) (2245-2254) (2255-2264) (2265-2274) (2275-2284) (2285-2294) (2295-2304) (2305-2314) (2315-2324) (2325-2334) (2335-2344) (2345-2354) (2355-2364) (2365-2374) (2375-2384) (2385-2394) (2395-2404) (2405-2414) (2415-2424) (2425-2434) (2435-2444) (2445-2454) (2455-2464) (2465-2474) (2475-2484) (2485-2494) (2495-2504) (2505-2514) (2515-2524) (2525-2534) (2535-2544) (2545-2554) (2555-2564) (2565-2574) (2575-2584) (2585-2594) (2595-2604) (2605-2614) (2615-2624) (2625-2634) (2635-2644) (2645-2654) (2655-2664) (2665-2674) (2675-2684) (2685-2694) (2695-2704) (2705-2714) (2715-2724) (2725-2734) (2735-2744) (2745-2754) (2755-2764) (2765-2774) (2775-2784) (2785-2794) (2795-2804) (2805-2814) (2815-2824) (2825-2834) (2835-2844) (2845-2854) (2855-2864) (2865-2874) (2875-2884) (2885-2894) (2895-2904) (2905-2914) (2915-2924) (2925-2934) (2935-2944) (2945-2954) (2955-2964) (2965-2974) (2975-2984) (2985-2994) (2995-3004) (3005-3014) (3015-3024) (3025-3034) (3035-3044) (3045-3054) (3055-3064) (3065-3074) (3075-3084) (3085-3094) (3095-3104) (3105-3114) (3115-3124) (3125-3134) (3135-3144) (3145-3154) (3155-3164) (3165-3174) (3175-3184) (3185-3194) (3195-3204) (3205-3214) (3215-3224) (3225-3234) (3235-3244) (3245-3254) (3255-3264) (3265-3274) (3275-3284) (3285-3294) (3295-3304) (3305-3314) (3315-3324) (3325-3334) (3335-3344) (3345-3354) (3355-3364) (3365-3374) (3375-3384) (3385-3394) (3395-3404) (3405-3414) (3415-3424) (3425-3434) (3435-3444) (3445-3454) (3455-3464) (3465-3474) (3475-3484) (3485-3494) (3495-3504) (3505-3514) (3515-3524) (3525-3534) (3535-3544) (3545-3554) (3555-3564) (3565-3574) (3575-3584) (3585-3594) (3595-3604) (3605-3614) (3615-3624) (3625-3634) (3635-3644) (3645-3654) (3655-3664) (3665-3674) (3675-3684) (3685-3694) (3695-3704) (3705-3714) (3715-3724) (3725-3734) (3735-3744) (3745-3754) (3755-3764) (3765-3774) (3775-3784) (3785-3794) (3795-3804) (3805-3814) (3815-3824) (3825-3834) (3835-3844) (3845-3854) (3855-3864) (3865-3874) (3875-3884) (3885-3894) (3895-3904) (3905-3914) (3915-3924) (3925-3934) (3935-3944) (3945-3954) (3955-3964) (3965-3974) (3975-3984) (3985-3994) (3995-4004) (4005-4014) (4015-4024) (4025-4034) (4035-4044) (4045-4054) (4055-4064) (4065-4074) (4075-4084) (4085-4094) (4095-4104) (4105-4114) (4115-4124) (4125-4134) (4135-4144) (4145-4154) (4155-4164) (4165-4174) (4175-4184) (4185-4194) (4195-4204) (4205-4214) (4215-4224) (4225-4234) (4235-4244) (4245-4254) (4255-4264) (4265-4274) (4275-4284) (4285-4294) (4295-4304) (4305-4314) (4315-4324) (4325-4334) (4335-4344) (4345-4354) (4355-4364) (4365-4374) (4375-4384) (4385-4394) (4395-4404) (4405-4414) (4415-4424) (4425-4434) (4435-4444) (4445-4454) (4455-4464) (4465-4474) (4475-4484) (4485-4494) (4495-4504) (4505-4514) (4515-4524) (4525-4534) (4535-4544) (4545-4554) (4555-4564) (4565-4574) (4575-4584) (4585-4594) (4595-4604) (4605-4614) (4615-4624) (4625-4634) (4635-4644) (4645-4654) (4655-4664) (4665-4674) (4675-4684) (4685-4694) (4695-4704) (4705-4714) (4715-4724) (4725-4734) (4735-4744) (4745-4754) (4755-4764) (4765-4774) (4775-4784) (4785-4794) (4795-4804) (4805-4814) (4815-4824) (4825-4834) (4835-4844) (4845-4854) (4855-4864) (4865-4874) (4875-4884) (4885-4894) (4895-4904) (4905-4914) (4915-4924) (4925-4934) (4935-4944) (4945-4954) (4955-4964) (4965-4974) (4975-4984) (4985-4994) (4995-5004) (5005-5014) (5015-5024) (5025-5034) (5035-5044) (5045-5054) (5055-5064) (5065-5074) (5075-5084) (5085-5094) (5095-5104) (5105-5114) (5115-5124) (5125-5134) (5135-5144) (5145-5154) (5155-5164) (5165-5174) (5175-5184) (5185-5194) (5195-5204) (5205-5214) (5215-5224) (5225-5234) (5235-5244) (5245-5254) (5255-5264) (5265-5274) (5275-5284) (5285-5294) (5295-5304) (5305-5314) (5315-5324) (5325-5334) (5335-5344) (5345-5354) (5355-5364) (5365-5374) (5375-5384) (5385-5394) (5395-5404) (5405-5414) (5415-5424) (5425-5434) (5435-5444) (5445-5454) (5455-5464) (5465-5474) (5475-5484) (5485-5494) (5495-5504) (5505-5514) (5515-5524) (5525-5534) (5535-5544) (5545-5554) (5555-5564) (5565-5574) (5575-5584) (5585-5594) (5595-5604) (5605-5614) (5615-5624) (5625-5634) (5635-5644) (5645-5654) (5655-5664) (5665-5674) (5675-5684) (5685-5694) (5695-5704) (5705-5714) (5715-5724) (5725-5734) (5735-5744) (5745-5754) (5755-5764) (5765-5774) (5775-5784) (5785-5794) (5795-5804) (5805-5814) (5815-5824) (5825-5834) (5835-5844) (5845-5854) (5855-5864) (5865-5874) (5875-5884) (5885-5894) (5895-5904) (5905-5914) (5915-5924) (5925-5934) (5935-5944) (5945-5954) (5955-5964) (5965-5974) (5975-5984) (5985-5994) (5995-6004) (6005-6014) (6015-6024) (6025-6034) (6035-6044) (6045-6054) (6055-6064) (6065-6074) (6075-6084) (6085-6094) (6095-6104) (6105-6114) (6115-6124) (6125-6134) (6135-6144) (6145-6154) (6155-6164) (6165-6174) (6175-6184) (6185-6194) (6195-6204) (6205



## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Buchanan Expanding White House Turf

Patrick J. Buchanan, a former speechwriter for Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, is enlarging his do- after returning last month to the White House as director of communications. The Washington Post says he will take the office of public liaison in its director, Faith Ryan, leaves next month as ambassador to Switzerland.

The Post says Mr. Buchanan, adding the liaison office to functions, prevailed over ward J. Rollins, a White House political assistant. It says Buchanan also stands a chance of taking over the town press operation in Michael K. Deaver, President Ronald Reagan's deputy of staff, leaves to join a public relations company in



Patrick J. Buchanan

Mr. Buchanan, 46, during his time away from the White House, wrote a syndicated column in the Post called "The Conservative's Choice." He has been speaking at a White House style has put him into Mr. Reagan's circle—touting tax-minded conservatism to "make my" for example, or comparing the Reaganian rebels to the Founding Fathers. Well, no, says one old Washington hand: "More likely it's Reagan, with the election of the way, hired a speechwriter who would write the Reagan wanted to say."

## Port Takes

Harry Allen, 34, a worker at a factory in Michigan, was fired in July, according to U.S. government and the U.S. Industries Association. The first documented case of a robot-related firing in the United States. A later death at a Ford plant in Michigan in 1979 was caused by a robot malfunction. The robot association says a robot programmed to do many jobs, an automated machine forms one basic function.

The College Republican National Committee Fund has halted distribution of a poster urging private help for Nicaraguan rebels with the title "Save the Contras" and the slogan, "Only 53 cents a day will support a Nicaraguan freedom fighter." A spokesman said the mailings were stopped out of concern that they could damage President Reagan's chances for winning congressional approval for \$14 million in aid to the rebels.

Despite the current farm crisis, Wayne Rasmussen, the U.S. Agriculture Department's historian for the past 40 years, predicts that the family farm will survive. Big companies have found farming a relatively poor investment, he said, and "for the next 50 years we will have a system pretty much of the kind that we have now as far as family farming is concerned." Mr. Rasmussen did not dispute, however, a five-year-old departmental prediction that the 2.5 million farms in 1980 probably will drop to 1.8 million by the year 2000.

Three years ago the Silverdome at Pontiac, Michigan, played host to the National Football League's Super Bowl. This winter, snow and ice collapsed the inflatable fabric roof. A new roof costing \$8 million, with a heating system that instantly melts snow and ice, is to be installed.

## Exciting Alternative To Kid TV Found

A Brooklyn kindergarten teacher named Edith Newman, in a letter to The New York Times, has taken issue with proposals to expand children's television programs to include art, science and drama.

She writes, "Our society's children, passively glued to the television screen, already lose out on something far more precious than 'low-cost supplemental education'; they have little opportunity to develop their own creative, exploratory power."

"Parents and educators," she continues, "should be encouraged to turn off the television, providing instead a basic toy, like a large set of plain wooden building blocks, plus small human and animal figures. With such a toy, children can learn to master their environment in a deeply satisfying, intellectually active manner. This authentic, first-hand, confidence-building experience is called play."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

## S. Rights Panel Rejects 'Comparable Worth' Pay

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — A new report from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights rejects the proposition that men and women should receive the same pay for performing the same jobs of "comparable worth."

The 232-page study called the idea of comparable worth "profoundly and irretrievably flawed," after a policy of comparable worth, employers assess the intrinsic value of different jobs by means of such factors as the knowledge, skills and effort required of jobs, their degree of responsibility and their working conditions.

The Civil Rights Commission said such evaluations were "inherently subjective" and "cannot be based on the existence of sex-based discrimination." It said there was no "legally certain" way of putting the value of two jobs.

Moreover, it said, the disparity between men and women was, in part, a result of factors such as discrimination. These factors, it said, include differences in experience, the "educational level of women who anticipate working and child-rearing roles in the family"; the "prevalence of women to

leave and re-enter the job market," and the "occupational segregation" of women in lower-paying jobs.

The report, the government's most detailed study of the comparable worth idea, said there were already adequate remedies for pay discrimination, in the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The commission report recommended "uncompromising enforcement" of the 1963 law, which requires equal pay for equal work.

The report is being sent this week to the eight members of the commission, who will vote on the findings and recommendations at their meeting April 11. The report is consistent with the views expressed by a majority of commissioners including the chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr.

Philip L. Sparks, a spokesman for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, sharply criticized the report. "This is a reversal of a long-standing policy to put the federal government on the side of employees in pay discrimination cases," he said.

## Assembly Removes 5 Justices; Honduran Leader Calls Alert

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Legislature installed five new justices Friday over objections of President Roberto to Cardoza. He called the move a "technical coup" and placed armed forces on alert.

Mr. Sazo said he would prevent the installation of justices elected illegally in open violation of the constitution. There was no show of force or defiance when the justices were seated at the National Assembly, a 15-hour session that ended Friday, the 82-member legislature voted to remove the justices.

Mr. Sazo said the military spokesman said the forces commander, General López Reyes, "has instructed units to be maintained on and has reconcentrated troops about the country."

The high court is appointed by the legislature but has had the president's complete backing and is known to include friends of his.

The constitution says magistrates may not be removed, suspended or transferred from their posts after being elected by the legislature to four-year terms.

Mr. Sazo ordered police to guard the Supreme Court building Friday after an emergency meeting with the military high command and his cabinet. It apparently was a move to keep the new justices from entering the building.

The confrontation appears to result from a recent falling-out between Mr. Sazo and the legislature's president, Efraín Bu Girdón.

## Republicans Would Freeze Arms Budget, Poll Finds

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have indicated in a survey that they would vote to freeze military spending and Social Security benefits as part of a comprehensive U.S. budget freeze for next year.

The results of the survey, conducted by the House Republican leadership and reflecting the views of about two-thirds of House Republicans, could strengthen the hand of Senate Republicans as they try to negotiate a budget agreement with the White House.

Sharp cuts in the administration's military buildup and elimination of next year's cost-of-living increases for the program of disability payments and retirement benefits are opposed by President Ronald Reagan. But they are key elements of a deficit-reduction plan that the Senate Budget Committee approved this month.

Senate negotiators met Thursday with David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and were to meet Friday with White House officials in an apparent escalation of efforts to reach agreement on deficit reductions. Negotiators said progress was being made.

Senate Republican leaders are pushing for a compromise with the White House, but have indicated that they may move on their own if an agreement appears impossible.

Results of the survey of House Republicans, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, showed a consensus for an across-the-board freeze with additional domestic program cuts, generally in line with those proposed by the Senate budget panel.

More preferred this approach to Mr. Reagan's proposal for a freeze in overall spending with differing cuts in specific programs. Of all domestic spending cuts listed as options, only Mr. Reagan's proposal for a 5-percent pay cut for federal workers failed to gain support from a majority of House Republicans. It was opposed by 53 percent. The proposal also was rejected by the Senate panel.

A summary of the results indicated that 62 percent of House Republicans favored a freeze on Social Security benefits as part of a comprehensive freeze. Three in four of House Republicans responding said they favored a freeze in military spending authority as part of a comprehensive budget freeze. The figure dropped to 61 percent for anything approaching a military spending freeze without comparable domestic cuts.

## Reagan Seeks Policy Shift

President Ronald Reagan, proclaiming the "age of the entrepreneur," said Thursday that his administration sought a radical shift in government policy marked by tax simplification and reduced government spending. The New York Times reported from New York.

"We have lived through the age of big industry and the age of the giant corporation, but I believe that this is the age of the entrepreneur, the age of the individual," Mr. Reagan told students at the St. John's University campus in Queens, New York. He also visited the New York Stock Exchange.

But, he said, a policy of comparable worth would require "a radical reordering of our economic system."

The report is being sent this week to the eight members of the commission, who will vote on the findings and recommendations at their meeting April 11. The report is consistent with the views expressed by a majority of commissioners including the chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr.

Philip L. Sparks, a spokesman for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, sharply criticized the report. "This is a reversal of a long-standing policy to put the federal government on the side of employees in pay discrimination cases," he said.

There have been unconfirmed reports that some aid provided to Honduras and El Salvador has been diverted to the rebels.

The amendment is unlikely to survive in the full Senate, sources said, because Mr. Lugar will explain that there was serious disagreement about what amendment was adopted.

The confusion about what happened Wednesday night began after the committee, on a tie vote, failed to adopt an amendment proposed by Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut. The first part of the proposal specified that aid funds for fiscal 1986 may not be used, directly or indirectly, to support "military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua by any group, organization, movement or individual."

## Space Litter Making Life Hazardous for Orbiting Visitors

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the space shuttle Challenger returned to Earth with a cracked windshield in June 1983, engineers assumed the culprit was a micrometeorite — a stray piece of cosmic dust that could have hit the windshield at 44,000 miles (71,600 kilometers) an hour.

But after examining the fracture pattern and trace elements in the crack, scientists concluded that whatever Challenger ran into was man-made.

The case of Challenger's windshield illustrates a serious concern among people who put spacecraft into orbit. So much debris litters the space lanes that it poses a major collision hazard.

Experts suspect that space collisions have destroyed at least two satellites — one American and one Soviet — and possibly a second American craft, all of which had been in good condition.

The world can expect a major collision in Earth orbit every 15 years, according to Donald J. Kessler, a specialist in orbital debris at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

"If the debris keeps accumulating, the chances of collision are greater," Mr. Kessler said Thursday. "We might get to where we see a collision that breaks up an operating satellite once every 10 years."

Some 4,000 objects the size of a baseball or larger, each circling Earth at 17,500 miles an hour, are now being tracked in space. Only 200 to 300 are operating satellites. The others are old rockets, payloads, airlocks, fuel tanks or remnants of previous explosions and collisions.

A more serious threat are objects the size of golf balls estimated to number 40,000 based on counts by earth-bound telescopes.

Even the third category of space garbage — tiny orbiting flakes, estimated to number in the billions — are potentially hazardous. They are the prime suspect in the case of the shuttle windshield.

The windshield crack was the first proof engineers had

that space debris was a growing problem. A more convincing case came when a later astronaut crew returned to Earth with parts of the Solar Maximum satellite they repaired in orbit last April. Mr. Kessler and his team found 160 small craters in the layered plastic insulation.

"Most of the holes we found in the plastic had been put there by man-made objects, either particles of paint or tiny pieces of metal that had punctured the plastic at anywhere from 15,000 to 18,000 miles an hour," Mr. Kessler said.

"The number of man-made craters was two to five times

The sun's strong ultraviolet light was a suspect, but careful analysis ruled that out. The prime suspects are any of the 1.2 billion metal needles put into orbit by the Air Force in 1962 and 1963 to see if radar signals could be bounced off them.

The needles were supposed to be released as single objects but entered orbit in clumps. They are in orbit at approximately the same altitude and inclination (88 degrees) to the equator as the destroyed PAGESOS satellite. A second collision apparently took place on July 24, 1981, when the Soviet satellite Cosmos 1275 broke up — an event seen on the radar screens of the North American Air Defense Command.

A U.S. satellite named Landsat 4 was in the same "Bermuda Triangle" of space when it failed in 1982, leaving fragments in its wake that suggested a sideswiping collision.

The most dangerous highways in space are those over or near the poles. Most weather and reconnaissance satellites and some scientific satellites are put into polar orbits so they will travel over every spot on the globe every two weeks or so. Not only do these orbits converge on single points above the poles, but they contain a substantial share of Earth's satellite traffic and hence much of the debris from space collisions.

"The collisions and explosions have unfortunately taken place at fairly high altitudes, which means that most of the leftover debris will stay in orbit instead of coming down and burning up in Earth's atmosphere," Mr. Kessler said.

He is concerned that a collision could befell the occupants of the space shuttle or the permanent space station to be put into orbit in 1993.

"I worry about the space station because it's going to be so big, 10 times the size of the shuttle," Mr. Kessler said. "But the shuttle worries me, too. We warn our shuttle astronauts on space walking missions now that a dropped wrench or even a dropped pencil could spell catastrophe to them or a crew following them in the same orbit."

Between 1975 and 1983, the Russians deliberately destroyed 11 electronic surveillance satellites, leaving behind almost 600 "large" fragments.

At least two catastrophic collisions have occurred in Earth's orbit in the last 10 years. A U.S. balloon satellite named PAGESOS put into orbit in 1966 to make a geodesic survey of Earth broke up for no apparent reason in 1975.

## Deputy Chief Is Appointed In Hungary

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian Communist Party, in an apparent effort to ensure an orderly succession of power, has named a deputy for the first time to János Kádár, 72, who has ruled Eastern Europe's most prosperous nation since 1956.

Károlyi Nemeth, 62, a member of the Politburo and an associate of Mr. Kádár since the 1950s, was named deputy general secretary Thursday at the end of a four-day party congress. As expected, the congress ratified Mr. Kádár's continued leadership and set policy guidelines for Hungary's development over the next five years.

Voting unanimously, in keeping with the Soviet style of Communist Party meetings, the session's 1,016 delegates reaffirmed Hungary's commitment to liberalizing economic reforms that have given the nation's farms and factories wide scope to manage themselves and allowed small private enterprises to flourish.

"The byword is continuity," a Western diplomat said, in summing up the 13th party congress.

Mr. Kádár appeared vigorous and relatively healthy, and diplomatic observers said he has shown no indication of stepping down in the near future. However, he has been expected to resign delegating some of his responsibilities, partly to ease his workload and also to ensure the eventual transfer of power to a trusted ally who would continue his economic policies.

Mr. Nemeth moved into the party's Central Committee in 1956, the same year the Soviet Army crushed a nationwide anti-Communist insurrection and installed Mr. Kádár as party leader in place of Imre Nagy, whom the Russians executed.

After a period of harsh repression, Mr. Kádár gradually won public confidence and respect by loosening ideological controls and moving away from a highly centralized, Soviet-style economy to one that has brought Hungary a markedly improved standard of living.

Mr. Nemeth has served as head of the party's agriculture committee, its economic policy committee, and most recently, as head of party organization and personnel. While there was no direct indication that he is to be groomed as Mr. Kádár's successor, analysts said that his appointment as deputy appeared to put him in an advantageous position.

During the closing session, three members of the party's 13-man ruling Politburo were removed: Valéria Benke, 63, a hard-liner, Miklós Korom, an armed forces expert, and Lajos Mehes, a trade union functionary.

Three others were added: Károlyi Gross, 55, who is thought to have reservations about the country's economic direction, Csaba Hamori, leader of the youth organization, and István Szabo, who heads the main farmers' organization.



Károlyi Nemeth

Nagy, whom the Russians executed.

## East-West Talks Skirt Arms Control

Allies Gain Confidence at European Security Conference

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — The East-West conference on security in Europe is now at its midpoint, with many of the Western allies believing they may achieve some important goals by the time the meetings conclude in 1986.

The West considers that it has overcome its initial concern about the talks. When the conference began in January 1984, the allies feared that the Soviet Union would use it in its campaign against deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

It was a time when the Geneva arms talks were broken off, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was asserting at the opening session here that "the present U.S. administration is thinking of war and acting accordingly."

But the meetings, grouping 35 nations under the official name of Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, have not turned into a sounding board for the arms-control issues that the Western allies insist are not part of the conference mandate.

Now, with arms control talks resumed in Geneva, the sessions here have settled into their own rhythm. According to Jean-Pierre Rittner, the Swiss delegate, the conference has no particular dynamics of its own, but generally reflects the evolution of East-West relations.

In this context, Western delegates have reported serious conversations with their counterparts from the Warsaw Pact over the last few months, and now see the possibility that discussions on drafting a conference document could begin in the fall.

"You just don't hear the Soviets going on about Pershing and cruises here anymore, and that is good," said Klaus Citron, the West German delegate. "In some ways, seriousness has replaced propaganda."

The Stockholm meetings are part of the consultative process that has grown out of the 1975 Helsinki agreements. While the Soviet Union has focused on broad, declarative proposals involving the renunciation of force, the West has concentrated on what it describes as practical military and political measures that would lower the risk of war.

The relative optimism among Western delegates relates to the fact that acceptance by the Soviet Union of any of the Western proposals on bringing greater transparency to military procedures in Europe would represent a net gain to the Atlantic alliance. With the

Warsaw Pact's advantages in conventional forces, any new controls augmenting those already present in the Helsinki accord are considered advantageous by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The first important development for the conference, signaling the possible shape of an agreement, was President Ronald Reagan's speech in Dublin last June in which he expressed a U.S. willingness to affirm the principle of nonuse of force. Until then, the West had said that such an affirmation would be redundant in the sense that it was already included in the United Nations charter and in NATO declarations.

Moreover, some Western delegates feared that the discussion of nonuse of force would open up what they consider other irrelevant issues being pressed by the Soviet Union, such as renunciation of a first nuclear strike and of first use of chemical weapons.

President Reagan's speech offered a means for the conference to move forward. The West now discusses language that would affirm the principle of renunciation of force, but without specific relationship to nuclear or chemical weapons.

The Western countries also have laid out proposals in six areas involving the exchange of military information, annual forecasts of military activities, notification of military activities outside garrisons, observation of maneuvers, verification of compliance through inspection and establishment of hot-line communications links.

The most striking proposal involves 45 days' notification for any out-of-garrison activity involving 6,000 men, for the mobilization of 25,000 reservists and regular troops, or for any amphibious activity with 3,000 combat troops.

The current arrangements, called for in the 1975 Helsinki accord, specify 21 days' notice and 25,000 men. The change, according to Western officials, corresponds to the realities of Warsaw Pact exercise patterns and would hamper the possibility of intimidation moves or surprise attack.

The proposals also go beyond the Helsinki provisions in guaranteeing the presence of observers at all exercises. The present agreement allows the country holding the maneuvers to decide whether it will invite observers.

James E. Goodby, the U.S. delegate, acknowledged that inspection and verification would be areas where it would be difficult to get Soviet agreement, and a Soviet military delegate, General Valentin Tatarukov, already has ruled out the likelihood of Soviet acceptance. In turn, the Russians have called for a ceiling of 40,000 men on maneuvers, evidently aimed at NATO's large-scale autumn exercises.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

## OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENTS

Contract positions are available for qualified professionals and technicians in Asia, the Pacific Basin and the Middle East. Candidates must have a minimum of 5+ years experience and appropriate training or educational background in Construction, Petrochemical, Communications, Logistics and most Medical and Engineering disciplines. Housing, Travel, Medical Insurance and excellent salaries are available. Some positions are tax exempt.

For consideration forward resume/C.V. to:

TANTALUS INTERNATIONAL THE TANTALUS GROUP

13 Floor QTB Tower, 9 Queens Road, Central Hong Kong 5-214646

## LEGAL ADVISOR

## REQUIRED AT NATO HEADQUARTERS

Must have a University Degree in Law and be a member of the Italian Bar Association. Qualified to plead before all Italian Courts to include Supreme Court of Cassation, Constitutional Court Council of State, etc. Must have five years experience working for International Organization or five years practice in the field of International Law. An advanced Law Degree in International Law may be substitute for four years experience.

NATO/AFSOUTH will be exclusive client for the incumbent. Must be Italian mother tongue and be fluent in English language. Basic Salary Lit. 2,645,000 plus authorized allowances and fringe privileges tax-free.

Submit curriculum vitae not later than April 1985 to:

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH PANDA DIVISION, HQ AFSOUTH, BAGNOLI, NAPLES, ITALY

**SKY CHANNEL**  
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE  
"Europe's Best View"

PROGRAM, SATURDAY 30th MARCH	UK TIMES
12.00 ICE HOCKEY	12.00 THILL SEKKERS
13.00 US SPORTS	13.00 US SPORTS
14.00 INT. MOVIE: CAVALCADE	14.00 INT. MOVIE: CAVALCADE
15.00 SKY TRAX 1	15.00 SKY TRAX 1
16.00 SKY TRAX 2	16.00 SKY TRAX 2
17.00 SKY TRAX 3	17.00 SKY TRAX 3

SKY CHANNEL TV ADVERTISING SELLS PRODUCTS FIRST-FOUR MORE INFORMATION, RATES, MARKETING & SALES DATA CONTACT THE SALES DEPARTMENT. SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC TEL: LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEX 266943

Bulgari quartz watch. Water-resistant. Stainless-steel, gold-steel, 18K gold. Available in four sizes.

**BVLGARI**

10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA  
HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK  
30, RUE DU RHONE - GENÈVE  
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO  
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHÈNES - PARIS



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Lost White Tribe

Television coverage of South Africa's agony has made the principal actors, white, black and brown, comprehensible. It has underlined the message of prior press reports: the bafflement of a lost white tribe that cannot understand why Americans are so aroused. South Africa's leaders deserve a hearing, and an answer.

Look at our country, pleads the Afrikaners' president, P.W. Botha. It has problems, but a prosperous white minority has spread economic benefits to 21 million blacks, the healthiest and best paid in all Africa. Why kill this goose? Racial injustice exists, he concedes. "Urban" blacks deserve some political rights, and further "reforms" are needed in the apartheid system that treats the majority of blacks as citizens not of South Africa but of tribal "homelands." Just give us time, he asks.

Yet Mr. Botha's nationalist regime cannot say how much time because it does not say and probably no longer knows where it is going. It deals politically only with blacks who accept the apartheid framework or will not press too vigorously against it. It deals no less harshly than it did a generation ago with blacks who ask to be consulted before their fate is decided. It muzzles them. It bans them. It shoots them.

Mr. Botha grieves for the victims, vows to uphold law and order and blames radicals for provoking bloodshed. But that will no longer do, precisely because South Africa's black majority is better fed and increasingly better led. It is learning that its labor is vital to the whites' vaunted prosperity and that every promise of reforms reeks of paternalism.

Nor can the killings of unarmed demonstrators and the other outrages of institutional racism be mitigated by pointing to misgovernment in black-run African nations. President Botha is the first to ask that Afrikaners be judged for what they are — a proud, devout people of European origin whose forebears settled in South Africa before the American Revolution. Their claim to a common kinship with the West is what sharpens the very condemnation that Mr. Botha deplores.

Racism is not unique to South Africa, and no Western society is without sin. But after every allowance is made, South Africa remains the only country claiming Western values whose political system dishonors them and whose government stands forthrightly on the side of racist repression. Betraying the religious tenets underlying Western culture, it has made race the touchstone of political rights. And even now its leaders seek not to unite with the black majority but to expel it from South Africa to the specious tribal homelands.

How Americans might best help rescue this "Western" outpost from calamity is a hard question. But judging the essence of South Africa's present system is not hard. Secretary of State George Shultz used the right words the other day in reacting to the Uitenhage killings. They are repugnant, and the system that produced them is evil. With a forbearing president in the White House, the prodigal white tribe has had every chance to make its case to Americans. It needs now to listen.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Geneva + MX = ?

The choice before the House of Representatives in considering the MX missile was posed in terms that many congressmen wished to revise or escape. But they could not avoid the terms — up or down, no conditions attached — and they made a close but sound decision in boosting the second batch of 21 MX missiles over their fourth and last parliamentary hurdle of this session. Cut now to Geneva.

There is widespread agreement that on its merits the MX would have crashed. Its fate was bound to pivot on the perceived probable effect of approval or rejection on the recently resumed arms control talks in Geneva. The Reagan administration acknowledged as much by bringing back the chief of its Geneva negotiating team for eleventh-hour lobbying, while the secretary of defense toured in Europe.

The issue admitted of different and equally conscientious answers, and certainly it became extremely politicized. For a swing bloc of legislators, most of them Democrats, the administration's insistence on needing MX to strengthen the president's Geneva hand, or at least prevent the weakening of his hand, added a painful extra burden. This group favors the idea of effective arms control as a tool of security but harbors strong misgivings about

Mr. Reagan's commitment to it. These legislators had to face the possibility that by voting for the missile they would help him to avoid serious negotiations and that in any event they would pay politically for their vote. With no little courage, they took the risk. Les Aspin, the Wisconsin Democrat who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, was their leader.

As a practical matter, it will take some time at Geneva for President Reagan to learn whether his MX victory was worth the tremendous struggle he waged to win it, and for those who supported him to learn whether they were wise to do so. We think, nonetheless, that a conscientious Congress could not possibly have cut off the president in these early-Geneva, early-Gorbachev circumstances.

There is a residual doubt about Mr. Reagan's approach to arms control — and a great deal more than a residual doubt — about the Kremlin's. But there is also a residual awareness that the position of strength Mr. Reagan has built (with help from his predecessors and in the MX vote, from some of his political rivals) and the image of strength he has fashioned for himself give the United States some special opportunities now at Geneva.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## México Sí, Argentina No

Mexico gets consistent and steadfast support from the International Monetary Fund. Argentina does not. Mexico has just reached agreement with the IMF on the next stage of economic adjustment to manage its foreign debts. But IMF loans have now ceased to flow to Argentina until at least the middle of the year, when resumption will be contingent on better progress by the government in bringing the country's accounts into balance.

Mexico has put itself through a time of severe austerity that is beginning to produce hopeful results. The country is moving back toward normal financial relations with the rest of the world, and the economy is beginning to grow vigorously again. But Argentina has never quite come to terms with the need to bring its accounts into better balance. One reliable indicator of the slippage is its annual inflation rate, now around 800 percent and rising.

The difference between the performance of the two countries has less to do with technical economics than with their politics. Mexico is under a strong and self-confident government. Argentina is led by a promising but sometimes

uncertain administration that is trying to pull together a deeply divided people. There are not many countries in which the various classes and interests have fought as vehemently, or as destructively, over the past generation for their respective shares of the national income. Labor, industry and Argentina's swollen military establishment have all been dangerously successful in pressing their claims over the years, with the result that all of those claims add up to substantially more than the country produces. Inflation is the classic result.

It is the government's job to work out the compromises that will allow the country to live within its means. President Raúl Alfonsín evidently feels that, for political reasons, he cannot safely go much further to reduce incomes and consumption. But the IMF is telling him that he must go a lot further. The Argentines argue that conventional methods of reducing incomes are very hard on the poor. The answer is that the rest of the country — the middle class, business and especially the military — can properly be asked to share the costs.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Papandreou vs. Enlargement

The admission of Spain and Portugal is necessary to fulfill the political purpose of the Community, which is the stability of Europe. The difficulty has been the threat of Andreas Papandreou's government to block enlargement unless he gets special funding for Greece's Mediterranean agricultural products. The best way to avoid a threat of blackmail is to give advance notice that it will not be paid.

The whole episode teaches the absurdity of preaching union when unity of spirit is so elusive. No member state would allow itself to be overridden on a matter of essential national interest. There is general agreement that once enlargement is settled, there must in practice be more majority voting to assist the flow of business, but there is no sense in pretending that the national veto of last resort could lose its place in Community arrangements.

—The Times (London).

## FROM OUR MARCH 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Asquith Attacks Lords' Power

LONDON — In a crowded House of Commons, the Prime Minister introduced (on March 29) the Government's veto scheme with regard to the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith proposed "that this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the relations between the two houses of Parliament and the extent of the duration of Parliament... We should have, and should continue to have, in this country two legislative Chambers. We desire to see maintained in all its integrity the predominance of this House in legislation, while the House of Lords can exercise the useful functions of consultation and revision and of delay consistent with the predominance of the House of Commons."

### 1935: Berlin Admits Holding Jacob

BERLIN — The German government officially admitted (on March 29) that Bernhard Jacob, the Jewish journalist of Strasbourg alleged by the Swiss government to have been kidnapped over the Swiss frontier near Basel, has been arrested by German authorities and is being held in Berlin for trial for military espionage. This is the first admission of Jacob's arrest by the German secret police, although the capture was effected three weeks ago. The communiqué states that Jacob, whose real name is claimed to be Solomon, was arrested while attempting to cross into German territory with a false passport. The Basel police, however, claim that Jacob was kidnapped by men in a motorcar as part of a six-month plot.

## Reagan Gets His America Moving Again

By Saul Friedman

This is the first of two articles.

NEW YORK — The least complicated explanation for Ronald Reagan's continued mastery of Congress and his opponents comes from a veteran and senior federal civil servant who wishes to remain anonymous. He offers it not to disparage the president but in grudging admiration of his ability to take and hold the offensive as few presidents have done for so long.

Call it a "one arm, two arm" approach: The president lets it be known that he intends to ask for both your arms. The demands are leaked. Budget Director David Stockman, without confirming the leaks, sees no reason why government should subsidize both arms. White House spokesmen play coy. Liberals and moderates are appalled. Interest groups mobilize. Conservatives rally to the president's Arms Reform Plan.

The White House agrees to negotiate. And in the end, when Mr. Reagan decides that he will take only one arm, opponents sigh with relief and hail the compromise as a victory for moderation.

Alan J. Abramson, who helped to prepare a study of the president's governing techniques for "The Reagan Record," an Urban Institute report, said that the "most difficult question we wrestled with and were not able to resolve" was whether the president has succeeded through compromise. (The Urban Institute is a bipartisan organization that includes Reagan conservatives, liberals, educators, corporate heads and former cabinet officials.)

"You could say he compromises in the end, but it often takes him a very long time," said Mr. Abramson, "and it may be more sensible to say that by asking for a great deal and waiting, he gets much more than anyone expected him to get."

Once again this year Mr. Reagan has sent a budget to Congress calling for draconian cuts in domestic programs and for higher military spending. Democrats (and a few Republicans) are recoiling at the size of the deficits. Both sides have solemnly pronounced the plan "dead on arrival" and declared that they will write their own budget.

But in the weeks of haggling and haggling that has ensued, the White House has held its ground. Mr. Reagan's "dead" budget will quietly return to life and in the end the president will probably get much of what he wanted.

Thus Mr. Reagan's \$750-billion tax cut and his \$1.5-trillion military buildup remain largely intact despite agreement among most economists and key presidential advisers that those two policies have been responsible for most of the deficit.

According to the Urban Institute, Mr. Reagan has won more than half the domestic budget cuts he has sought since 1981 and is likely to do so well or better this year.

Social Security and its cost-of-living allowances, which were thought to have been untouchable, have been touched. Like many of the working poor in previous Reagan years, family farmers now face the loss of federal protection from the winds of the free market.

Programs to help provide health care for the middle-income aged and college educations for the children of middle-income families are now in doubt. And such agencies as the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, the Labor Service Corporation and the Small Business Administration, which have been at the core of activist government, are clearly not long for this world.

On other fronts, Mr. Reagan's

popularity remains high despite a policy failure in Lebanon and the loss of nearly 300 American lives. The peace movement seems to be in a remission based on the hopes for the Geneva arms talks. U.S. aid to El Salvador continues. The president frankly acknowledges his intention to remove the Sandinist government in Nicaragua; one way or another, despite heavy congressional opposition, U.S.-supported "contras" continue fighting there.

Through research for "star wars," the president has won permission to expand the arms race to space. New Trident submarines, aircraft carriers, battleships, Pershing-2 cruise and other missiles enter the arsenal — along with the B-1 bomber and the MX, which were thought to have been killed by past Congresses.

John L. Palmer and Isabel V. Sawhill wrote in the Urban Institute's report that Mr. Reagan's "rejection of the moderate-to-liberal consensus" that had dominated both Republican and Democratic administrations for 40 years, "his vision of a better America based on less government and more individual enterprise and his efforts to translate this vision into a new agenda for the nation have been both distinctive and controversial. Not since 1932 has there been such a redirection of public purposes."

Thomas Mann, executive director of the American Political Science Association, has said: "What Reagan demonstrated is that 'under the right conditions... you can make America get moving again.'"

The experts argue whether Mr. Reagan has really moved the nation away from the Roosevelt-New Deal or merely curbed the excesses of such successors as the Great Soci-



## Thatcher Coaches Post-Imperial Gusto

By George F. Will

LONDON — A paradox of modern politics is that some of the most effective leaders lead while looking backward. Churchill was a 19th-century romantic. De Gaulle, entrusted with authorship of the Fifth Republic, had his gaze fixed on the sweep of past grandeur.

When Ronald Reagan said "America is back," he was saying that greatness is traditional. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher brings a retrospective cast of mind to an aggressive attempt to shape the future.

Asked in an interview at 10 Downing Street whether Britain can have a commercial future as bright as its imperial past, Mrs. Thatcher reacted in the vigorous manner characteristic of the very faithful when confronted by uncomprehending agnosticism. Her answer contained about 2 percent economics, 2 percent sociology and 96 percent nationalism.

The question: Is not your problem more complicated than the one Mr. Reagan saw for himself? Campaigning in the late 1970s, he said that Americans are instinctive capitalists, bursting with entrepreneurial creativity, healthy people ready to remake the world if only government would get out of their way. But the British are not that way.

Her terse reply: "They were." Her expanded reply, delivered with quiet vehemence as she edged forward in her chair: "Most of the major industrial inventions were ours. The steam engine, Brunel's bridges, the spinning jenny, Arkwright and so on, you name it."

With her first word, "most," she was gliding the lily a bit. But gliding lilies in ways that stir confidence is an art of leadership.

She continued to the effect that

Britain has been more creative more recently than all the talk about the "British disease" would suggest. Britain created radar, the jet engine, vertical-takeoff aircraft, penicillin.

But what happened to that vigor? She says there has been failure, especially in universities, to adapt to Britain's role after empire. The universities were fine at producing colonial administrators but have never adapted to the need to train people for trade and industry. This reflects

### Entrepreneurs didn't have Oxford accents.

a "basic snobbery," the prejudice "that trade and industry aren't quite the thing as professions."

About that snobbery, she says icily, "We are getting rid of it." One way she tries to do that is by evoking memories of Britain's proud achievements and by laying waste, rhetorically, to what she sees as institutionalized snobbery.

Oxford, proving that academic folly knows no nationality, recently voted against giving Mrs. Thatcher what it has given other recent prime ministers — an honorary degree. In a speech last weekend she noted that many of Britain's best entrepreneurs came from modest backgrounds, "didn't speak with Oxford accents" and "hadn't got what people call the right connections."

What critics "can't stomach" is that wealth creators have a tendency to acquire wealth in the process of creating it for others.

Various bishops are mixing theo-

logy and economics. Mrs. Thatcher has said: "Some reverence and right reverend prelates have been heard in the land. I make no complaint about that. After all, it wouldn't be spring, would it, without the voice of the occasional cuckoo?"

A few years ago protesters were gathered at a hall as Mrs. Thatcher arrived to give a speech. A television reporter asked her reaction to the protest. At first she seemed puzzled. Then she said "Oh, you mean this. Why should I care? These people don't belong to my supporters. And I thank God they don't."

Her success derives in part from a second paradox: Democracy is government by consent, but one way to get consent from a majority is to be seen to care little for consensus. It has made her a success — soon, an unprecedented success.

A constant complaint about democracy is that electoral cycles overrun the cycles of problems. By the time a government formulates and begins implementing policies, the pendulum movement of opinion rearranges the governmental furniture, and the policies do not have time to be tested. In 1979 Mrs. Thatcher said she would need two full terms — 10 years — to change Britain's course, which meant combating snobbery and making other attitudinal changes. She may get more than 10 years.

In May 1987 she will break Asquith's record (1908-1916) for the longest consecutive residence in No. 10. In 1987 or 1988 she may become Britain's Franklin Roosevelt, the only leader since the early emergence of democracy — since, say, the 1832 Reform Act in Britain — to win three consecutive elections.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## What to Do? Disinvest In Racism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Events in South Africa confront American institutions, public and private, with hard choices. It can no longer be maintained that President Botha and his government are on the way to ending apartheid and need only be gently encouraged. They have shown, with force, that they accept no change in the system of immediate choices may be economic. The United States is now South Africa's largest trading partner, supplying nearly 20 percent of its imports. American investment there exceeds \$10 billion. The question, an old one made more urgent, is whether Americans should continue to do business in a country gripped by a policy of state racism.

American companies, challenged on the issue in recent years, have come to argue that they do more good for the abused majority by staying in South Africa. They cite the Sullivan principles, accepted by some U.S. firms, which call for desegregation of work places and other steps toward just treatment of black employees. That argument was ably rebated by the president of IBM, John F. Akers, in an article on this page yesterday.

"We can do business in a way that provides a model," Mr. Akers charged, "for a society in which black, white, Asian and 'colored' might someday enjoy peace and freedom." That was IBM's choice, rather than to "wash our hands of it."

No doubt IBM is a model employer. But Mr. Akers is quite unrealistic in his view of apartheid — and of what his or other American companies can do about it.

A business can order its own practices in a decent way, promoting black employees, eliminating segregated lunchrooms and the like. In those respects American companies can set an example for others in South Africa. To the extent that the Sullivan principles have encouraged such behavior — and many U.S. companies in South Africa in fact do not comply with them — the principles have been a good thing.

The gains are of very modest dimension. The American companies that substantially comply with the Sullivan principles have, altogether, about 22,000 black employees. That is in a country with a black population of more than 22 million.

But whatever American companies may accomplish on matters like factory segregation, their chance of being effective is infinitesimal when they move on to politics. That is, when they challenge — as Mr. Akers and others say they will — apartheid's premise that blacks have no political rights in South Africa.

As Mr. Akers wrote himself, "Business people are not social reformers in disguise." The notion that P.W. Botha will be moved by their political exhortations is, frankly, laughable.

What does move the Pretoria government is no secret. It is the threat of disinvestment. Of American companies pulling out. In words and in laws, officials have made obvious their fear of the American disinvestment campaign. Its significance has also been acknowledged by business.

On March 14, the major business associations of South Africa called on the government to make reforms. "Visible progress on this road," they said, would have a positive effect "on overseas opinion and especially on the current disinvestment debate in the United States." The American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa has also urged reform with an eye to heading off disinvestment.

Over the years the disinvestment has been debated. I have found it a difficult question with fair arguments on both sides. But the relentless refusal of the government to admit the political existence of its black people, or their equal humanity, has by now tipped the balance. It is time to stop lending that system, by our presence, an appearance of legitimacy.

That is the point missed by Mr. Akers. IBM and other American companies do a relatively small part of their business in South Africa, but their presence is an immensely important symbol to South Africans. It gives them a sense of belonging to the Western world — a sense of legitimacy — for which they hunger.

For IBM and others to leave would not be "to wash our hands of it." It would be a powerful statement of the limits of American toleration for institutionalized racism. And I think it will happen if things go on as they are in South Africa, no matter what the companies say now.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Impressions of Sudan

Regarding "U.S. Food Aid Is Free, but Costs a Lot" (Feb. 4):

I have traveled extensively in Sudan for the past several months and seen thousands of refugees. The people can indeed eat wheat, corn and powdered milk when available. There is certainly drinkable water to mix with powdered milk. As for "primitive" roads, I have traveled by truck on a two-lane hard-surfaced road from Khartoum to Port Sudan via Kassala, a town on the Ethiopian border where I visited two refugee camps. The scenes of human misery might be out of Dante's "Inferno."

MARY NAKAMURA, Khartoum.

The Sudanese are a moderate, cool-tempered people — up to a point; but when someone ruling them removes himself so far from their reality that he can discuss with Sufi mystics into the night while people across the Nile in Omdurman are starving to death, do not expect shamanism to seize the day. The people themselves will be the ones to mete

out justice. They have already started to do so in the South, biting the back of the hand that they have been shown for more than a decade.

Already before Islamic law's application to the penal code (which, by the way, does allow for appeal, however hopeless such pleas may be in Sudan now), Khartoum was the safest city in Africa due pre-eminently to the nature of the Sudanese, who are peace-loving and unselfish people and sincere. Thievery, however, had grown common in certain (usually privileged) parts of town. In its ruthless fashion, Islamic law nipped this in the bud; but its abusive application in pursuit of consolidating President Nimeiri's power has since turned the stomachs of Sudanese.

There should be no Western dis-

dain for Islamic law itself, but rather for General Nimeiri's misuse of it. Like all laws discovered by man, Islamic law cannot live without justice, and that is what Sudan now lacks most sorely — next to food.

RALPH W. SCHULZER, Jr., New York.

### Disappearing Cultures

Regarding "Palestinians, Others" (Letters, March 26) from Rita Horowitz:

Maybe the house of her husband's family is now the American Embassy in Bucharest, but if she wants she can go back to Bucharest and still find a country which is called Romania and a nation and a culture which are called Romanians.

But, as Mohammad Tarbush had explained, there is no longer a country called Palestine and the Palestinian nation and culture are both in the course of disappearing.

Whether Palestine was independent or not is not relevant and it gives no right to anyone to destroy it from memory.

AMIN BOUAJIZ, Paris.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
RENE BONDY, Executive Editor  
WALTER WELLS, Editor  
ROBERT K. MCCABE, Deputy Editor  
SAMUEL AIT, Deputy Editor  
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

Dagmar Publisher  
Associate Publisher  
Associate Publisher  
Director of Operations  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Hubner. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-281818. Telex 61170.  
Managing Director: John Hay Whitney. London W.C.2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 263099.  
U.S. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commencement Paritaire No 6137.  
S.A. subscription: Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

UPK 00156



ARTS / LEISURE

Paris: 'Wozzeck' Through a New Lens

By David Stevens

PARIS — One of the Paris Opéra's great moments was the production of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," under the joint artistic leadership of Pierre Boulez, Jean-Claude Malgoire and André Masson.

Wozzeck, in the centenary year of the composer's birth, his first opera is on the Paris stage, with undiminished power but seen through a different lens.

Witness the earlier production of the opera, a reading of the text and the early-19th-century, rural, semi-military atmosphere of Georg Büchner's dramatic fragment, this new production — a team from the Deutsche Staatstheater in East Berlin, where it was recently staged — views the work more from the era of the composer, a century later, in a grim, aggressively collapsing urban landscape devoid of any sign of nature.

In Hans-Dieter Schaal's sets, the main goes up on a concrete wall and by cramped cubicles and rows of stairwells. As scene follows scene, the wall slides apart to reveal a forest of veriginously tilting skyscrapers, reminiscent of one of Josef Albers' visions. As the approaches, the stage is littered with corpses not accounted for by the text.

The sets are complemented by costumes of Marie-Louise and, all in dusty, anonymous, by-catchers for the startling whiteness of Marie's dress and the cheapness of the revellers' garb in the tavern scenes.

In place of the dehumanizing life in a small town, there is a "casualizing" of daily city life. In place of the disastrous effect of alcohol and manic authority on one person, there is the dehumanizing effect of the industrial revolution. If this does not always comfortably with the literal text, East Berlin production includes "dramaturgy" by Sigrid Neef, a socialist subtext that sees the opera as a metaphor for urban solution.

In her staging, Ruth Berghaus (who in the 1970s was director of Bertolt Brecht's Berliner Ensemble and is the widow of the composer Paul Dessau) takes some not very convincing liberties with the book and performing tradition.



A scene from Act 3 in the Paris Opéra's new production of Berg's "Wozzeck."

Wozzeck is far less submissive than usual toward his tormentors; even in the first scene, while shaving, the moralizing Captain, he wields his razor with the menace of a Sweeney Todd and behaves with unmistakable defiance. On the other hand, in the beer-garden scene, at which Wozzeck sees Marie and the Drum Major dancing, Wozzeck stoically suffers a bizarre, transgressive humiliation.

The piercing orchestral crescendo on a single note that follows the stabbing of Marie and pushes the psychological tension to an almost

bearable point, is here made to coincide with the stabbing, effective on a primary level but trivializing to a powerfully employed musical device. And the eerie music for the open field of the second scene, and for the sounds of nature that so frighten the Captain and Doctor in the next to last scene, is undermined precisely by the absence of nature.

Although the three acts of the opera are self-contained musical entities, the work in this production is being played straight through without an intermission. The gain is enormous. "Wozzeck" lasts barely an hour and a half, shorter than Strauss' one-act "Elektra," and it is propelled forward so feverishly by the Expressionist intensity of Berg's music that a pause for reflection or refreshment seems beside the point.

Christoph von Dohnanyi's long familiarity with this music in the opera house and recording studio told in the sureness and apparent ease of his conducting, as well as in the rich-toned and confident playing of the Paris orchestra. It was a musical performance in which Berg's lyricism counted for as much as the hysterical outbursts.

In the title role the French baritone Peter Gottlieb was vocally powerful but somewhat monochromatic, dramatically suggesting a controlled anger rather than tormented confusion, while Anja Silja, despite familiar vocal stridency in moments of stress, was convincing in putting over Marie's sexuality and wide emotional swings.

The veteran tenor Ragnar Ulfung and the bass Günther Missenhardt turned in marvelously lunatic caricature sketches as the Captain and the Doctor, and others in the uniformly solid cast included Allen Calhoun as the Drum Major (who swagged convincingly despite the plainness of his uniform), James Hoback as Andre, John Fryatt as the fool, and Anna Ringart as Margret.

Further performances of "Wozzeck" at the Paris Opéra are scheduled for April 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 18 and 22.

Artist Hopes to Save Zanzibar's Stone Town

The Associated Press

ZANZIBAR, Tanzania — With a series of oil paintings and watercolors, John Burt Foster is trying to draw the world's attention to the beauty and the sad fate of Zanzibar's old Stone Town, a Arabian Nights maze of narrow, winding streets.

Twice a year, rains drench the Stone Town, rotting the mangrove poles that support roofs and weakening the clay, stone and lime walls of the buildings, some of which date from the early 1700s.

Overseas interest in renovation has begun to be expressed. In January, for instance, Norway agreed to fund two-thirds of a \$750,000 project to rehabilitate a three-story building.

A 1983 United Nations study called the former slave-trading center an important part of the world's heritage that is seriously threatened. Few of the stone and lime structures have been maintained since a leftist revolution in 1964 toppled the Arab sultanate that ruled the island of Zanzibar.

Defiant Shippers Undercut Iraq's War Strategy

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The Gulf conflict shows no sign of ending after four and a half years, despite reported attempts at peace negotiations, Iraq has tried to achieve its aim by stepping up air raids against civilian targets, and Iraq has resorted to kidnapping.

A year ago, Iraqi warplanes began dropping Exocet missiles at shipping within a 50-mile (81-kilometer) zone around the main Iranian oil facility at Kharg Island. Iraq claimed that ship within 50 miles of Kharg would be liable to attack.

As the tanker attacks increased in spring, it was suggested that the superpowers would intervene to stop the war rather than risk having the fighting spread and cause oil to rise in price.

But Iraq's plans to cripple Iran were thwarted by market forces and the surprising accommodation of some shippers to the dangers of sailing in the Gulf.



"It's hard to believe that millions of dollars worth of investment and the lives of seamen aboard tankers and other ships plying the Gulf are at risk," a Western diplomat said. "But frankly, it's become a bore, a case of another day, another ship attacked. No one seems to care."

In a period of prolonged oil glut, Iran discovered that tanker owners were prepared to risk sailing to and from Kharg Island for a price.

Several weeks passed with no Iraqi attacks on tankers, which had proved less effective than originally thought because crude oil does not ignite easily.

Ecologists, who had feared widespread damage from crude oil released from smitten tankers, began to relax. So far, only one tanker has been sunk and it was transporting refined products, which evaporate more easily than crude.

But with soaring insurance rates and salary premiums payable for every day shippers spent in the Gulf, Iraq began granting big discounts to owners making the Kharg Island run. That trade continues.

By November, Iraq also had begun operating an oil shuttle with chartered medium-sized tankers between Kharg and Sirri Island, which is inside the Gulf but much closer to the Strait of Hormuz and well within air cover from the Iranian air base at Bandar Abbas.

Two giant tankers anchored at an oil terminal at Sirri act as storage reservoirs. Customers send their own supertankers there to load crude at a smaller markup that reflects reduced time spent in the

war zone and thus reduced insurance.

Specialists estimate that Iraq earns \$10 billion to \$15 billion annually from oil. The variation reflects the specialists' difficulty in evaluating the importance of spot sales and complicated barter deals.

Iraq had little choice but to build new pipelines. Although Iraq has said it invaded Iran in 1980 in order to regain control of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, one of Iraq's goals is believed to have been the capture of Iran's oil fields. Iraq failed, and in the early days of the war, Iran destroyed Iraq's terminal facilities at Faw at the head of the Gulf.

Iraq has increased the capacity of its pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean to 900,000 barrels per day and reportedly is considering a second pipeline that could carry 700,000 barrels per day.

Iraq's annual oil revenues have been estimated at \$9.5 billion. In addition to the oil exported by the pipeline, 100,000 barrels a day of refined products are trucked to Turkey and to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, which has access to the Red Sea.

Overall Cease-Fire Rejected

The speaker of Iran's parliament said Friday that Iran would not accept an overall cease-fire, but was willing to reach a partial truce to spare civilian targets. United Press International reported from Baghdad, citing a Tehran Radio report.

"The Islamic republic will not agree to a cease-fire in the war fronts," said Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis. "Iran is ready to accept a cease-fire involving attacks on oil tankers, passenger planes and civilian areas."

"POSH" VERSUS "GOSH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sir,—The origin of the acronym POSH is widely known. Coined by the Victorians from the initials of the phrase "Port Out, Starboard Home" it got its present meaning from the fact that these were the cooler and more comfortable—hence more select—sides of the ship on which to travel to and from India.

However I have long felt there was something amiss with this sentiment. It seemed to me that no true Victorian gentleman or lady would ever feel entirely at home aboard a ship that only served port as a refreshment. Especially when that ship was bound for the land of quinine and tonic water.

So backing my hunch, I have spent many years researching intensely into that era. I am now pleased to be able to publish the results of my enquiries.

It is apparent that shortly after the discovery of Bombay, POSH was superseded by GOSH, as in "Gosh, I could do with a drink!" or "Gosh! That's smooth!"

Perhaps I should make clear that the BOMBAY I am referring to is, of course, the GIN. It is a particularly fine gin with a delicate bouquet that is imparted by the "botanicals" used in its manufacture.

As it is claimed, it is indeed BOMBAY GIN's unique distillation that keeps one amused. And that may explain the origin of GOSH. It stands for "Gin Out, Starry-eyed Home."

Dr. Hilary Shell M.A. Inc.  
Theodolite College, Oxford.

Part-Maori in New Zealand Named as Governor General

The Associated Press

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — In a break with tradition, Prime Minister David Lange announced Friday that Archbishop Paul Reeves, the part-Maori primate of the Anglican Church, would be New Zealand's governor general.

Archbishop Reeves, 53, is the first person descended from the original Polynesian inhabitants to be appointed to the post, which, although the highest constitutional office in the nation, is mainly ceremonial. He is also the first Anglican archbishop to hold the office.

Archbishop Reeves is a controversial figure because of his outspoken views on social and political issues. He is opposed to nuclear proliferation, an issue which has brought Mr. Lange into conflict with the United States because of his ban on visits by U.S. nuclear-powered or armed warships.

"The office of governor general is an appropriate expression of his calling as a Christian minister," Mr. Lange said. Archbishop Reeves "has worked for a just and humane society in New Zealand."

"If you can get that gearbox to us right now, we'll still be in the race."

"Sure thing, with KLM's new Worldspeed."

Sometimes you need to be sure that your cargo is going to arrive fast. And that's possible. With KLM Worldspeed.

The new, ultra-fast, world-wide cargo service for shipments up to 100 kilos. You can deliver your cargo right up to the last moment before take-off.

But that's not all. Continuous monitoring of the progress of your shipments. Via KLM's world-wide CARGOAL computer system. Pre-arrival information. Automatic delivery information. Assured space on every KLM flight. Preferential treatment, both at departure and arrival.

Shorter transfer times. Plus the reliable expertise you can expect from the world's first cargo carrier. And all this at no extra charge.

Ask KLM or your KLM cargo agent for further details. KLM Worldspeed — when you need to be absolutely sure.

The Reliable Airline **KLM CARGO**

Join the "GewinnSpiel"

Your chances — better than ever to win Deutsch Marks

- Guaranteed Prize Money: 225.340 Million DM
- Winning chances: 291.650
- A must to play
- 600.000 ticket numbers in the game
- Almost every 2. number is a winner

Look at the facts:

The lottery runs over a period of 26 weeks with each class covering 4 resp. 6 drawings. The drawings are publicly held in Munich, West Germany, and are supervised by state auditors. The German government guarantees all prizes and is responsible for the orderly conduct of the lottery.

Anonymity is guaranteed. If you win, no one but you will ever find out about your winnings; that is, unless you tell them. It's as though you'd have a numbered account at a Swiss bank!

PRIZE SCHEDULE

These are the figures. Where else are the chances this good? They are almost 1 in 2.

Being a state lottery, the Sueddeutsche Klassenlotterie (South German State Lottery) can offer these extraordinary odds with large prize money. Besides the Jackpots, as shown right, the middle-class prizes range from DM 5,000 to DM 80,000. Of course not to mention the numerous amount of smaller prizes. That is why its participants come from all corners of the globe.

Join the group. Within each lottery, almost half the ticket numbers are drawn for prize money.

If coupon is missing, write for information.

**E. Gehle**  
Boppstr. 20-24  
D-6500 Mainz, W-Germany

I'll join the lottery!

For all classes of the 77. Sueddeutsche Klassenlotterie, Starting May 11, 1985 through November 2, 1985

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	DM	or US\$*	or £*
1/1 ticket	747.00	229.85	210.45
1/2 ticket	387.00	119.10	109.05
1/4 ticket	207.00	63.70	58.35

\* US \$ and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. Prices cover all 6 classes and include airmail postage and winning list charges. No additional charges.

Rate of exchange: March 1985

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL "NOT AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE"

Return coupon to **E. Gehle**  
Boppstr. 20-24  
D-6500 Mainz, W-Germany

Please write in German ☐ English ☐

77/82 Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Please print in block letters.

First Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
R.O.Box \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Marc Chagall Dies at Age 97

(Continued from Page 1)

Max Vinaver, that Chagall was able in 1911 to go to study in Paris.

Meanwhile, Chagall enrolled in 1906 in the Imperial School for the Protection of New Art in St. Petersburg.

In developing his abrupt, foreshortened, topsey-turvy form of narrative art, Chagall owed much to the example not only of other painters but of Meyerhold, Eisenstein and other progressive theater directors. Himself destined to do much of his best work for the stage, Chagall grew up with theater all around him. (Even his future wife, Bella Rosenfeld, was attending lectures by Konstantin Stanislavsky when he first met her.)

By 1910 Chagall, at 22, had two paintings in an exhibition at the offices of Apollon, a leading art magazine in St. Petersburg. But, fundamentally, he was ready to take on a new challenge, and he persuaded his patron to stake him to a first visit to Paris, where he arrived in 1911.

Chagall in Paris had an almost instant success. Mating his exotic and deeply felt subject matter with the new modes of pictorial structure that he learned in Paris (above all from Robert Delaunay), he gave his autobiographical fantasies the status of epic. Paintings like "I and the Village" of 1911, now in the Museum of Modern Art in New York, had an imaginative power, a compositional virtuosity and a firm basis in fact that caused widespread enthusiasm.

By the summer of 1914, no more than seven years after his first arrival in St. Petersburg as an unknown student, Chagall had painted many of the pictures by which he is now best known, and had shown them in Paris, Berlin and Moscow.

In June 1914 he went back from Berlin to his native Vitebsk, where his fiancée, Bella Rosenfeld, was waiting for him. Caught in Russia by the outbreak of World War I, he had no choice but to stay indefinitely. He and Bella were married in 1915, thereby setting the seal on what was already a love affair of legendary stature. Their daughter Ida was born in 1916.

The painter welcomed the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, not only because it made him, as a Jew, a full citizen but also because it recognized him as an artist. Indeed, he was made commissar for art in Vitebsk, where he busily went about trying to make the average man into a painter.

Affronted finally by the official avant-garde — Kandinsky, Rodchenko and Malevich — that placed him in the poorly paid "third class" of artists, Chagall left the Soviet Union in 1922 for Berlin.

and Paris. Among the paintings he left behind were "Over the Town" and "The Wedding."

Chagall, at 36, was welcomed as an idol by the Surrealists, who saw their art's characteristics heralded in such prewar paintings as "Paris Through the Window" and in the artist's double-headed men, in his dream imagery and in the way he juxtaposed animals and men.

"With Chagall alone, the metaphor made its triumphant return to modern painting," said André Breton, the Surrealist theoretician.

In a strange act of obeisance, the Surrealists Max Ernst, Paul Eluard and Gala (who became Salvador Dalí's wife) imitated Chagall to grow Surrealism. "I want an art of the earth," he replied in refusing the homage, "and not merely an art of the head."

But the paintings he produced — "Bride and Groom with Eiffel Tower," for instance — were denounced by most critics as travesties of his once combative gifts.

From this obloquy he was rescued by his etchings.

Ambroise Vollard, the Paris art dealer, commissioned the painter to illustrate Gogol's "Dead Souls." For the task, he was obliged to learn the art of etching, at which he proved enormously adept. The whimsy of his illustrations was a great success and led to a commission to do La Fontaine's "Fables." His folksy modern icons brought out the subtleties of the 17th-century tales and underlined their Oriental origins. Again Chagall scored a triumph.

His next commission was the Bible, for which he did 105 plates between 1931 and 1956, when the edition was published. These are remarkable for their humanity and for their precise detail.

When the Germans overran France in 1940-41, the artist was brought to the United States by the Emergency Rescue Committee. He was in New York for seven years, for most of them living in an apartment off Fifth Avenue.

Chagall was a slow workman. "I could do 10 paintings a day, like some of the others, if I wanted to," he said. "But there's more to it than that. A true work of art is a self-contained world, and the world wasn't made in a day."

In 1944 Chagall's personal life was virtually shattered by the death of his wife, who was his mentor and his guide, and for nine months he refused to paint.

"All dressed in white or all in black, she has long floated across my canvases, guiding my art," he said at the time. "I finish neither painting nor engraving without asking her 'yes or no.'"

When the painter returned to France four years later, it was with Virginia Haggard MacNeil, by whom he had a son, David. Mrs. MacNeil, a Briton, left him after a while for an older man, a buffeting to Chagall's ego that he took in injured silence. But he soon met Valentine Brodsky, a divorced Russian, who became his second wife.

In his studio were racks of canvases, art books strewn about, uncleaned palettes, photos of relatives and postcards pinned on the wall. A samovar bubbled and a phonograph gave out classical music as he toiled. It was his private world.

From it came such paintings as "The Lovers of Venice," a boy and a girl tenderly embracing, with Venice in the background.

Chagall gave off an air of meekness, which concealed a hardheaded shrewdness about his own worth in the marketplace.

In his last years, increasing celebrity attached to Chagall. The Musée National d'Art Moderne in Paris opened a room devoted to his work. He was awarded the International Prize for Engraving at the Venice Biennale.

His work in glass, which he learned to stain in his 60s, outshines his paintings in the opinion of many critics.

In one of his last thrusts in this direction, he designed a triptych of Old Testament themes for the three huge Gobelins tapestries for the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

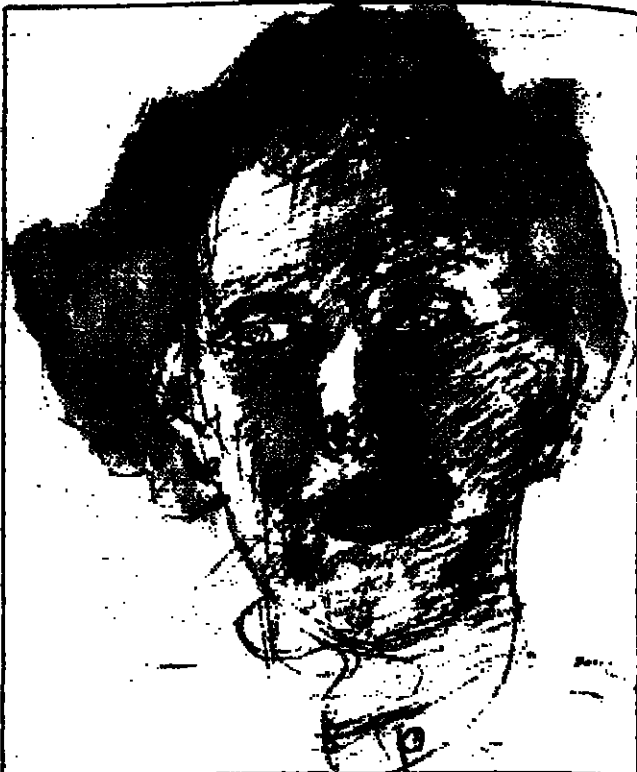
"With this work, with his other art, Chagall considered himself a rugged individual, serene in the belief that his creations would outlive their critics.

"If I create with my heart, almost all my intentions remain," he asserted. "If it is with my head, almost nothing. An artist must not fear to be himself, to express only himself. If he is absolutely and entirely sincere, what he says and does will be acceptable to others."

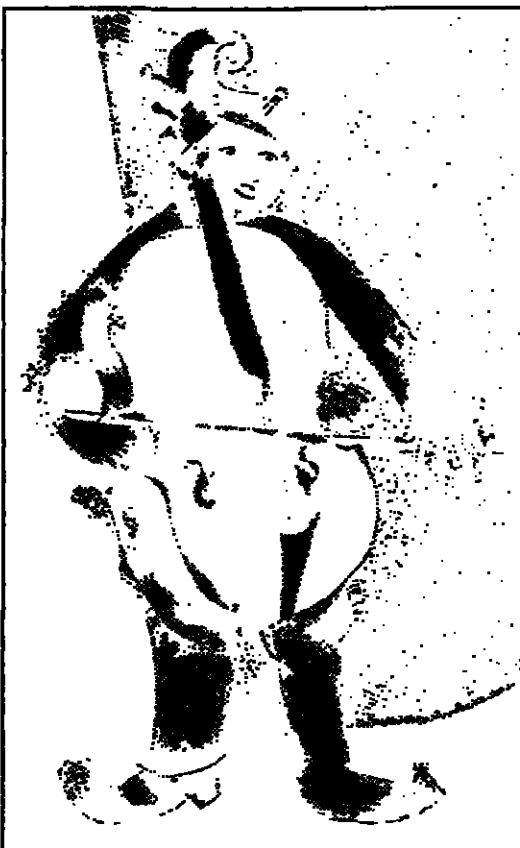
## A Sampling of Chagall's Images



"La Peintre au grand soleil" (The Painter in Bright Sunlight), 1979.



Self-portrait, 1913.



"Le musicien" (The Musician), 1922.



"Vue de Vitebsk" (View of Vitebsk), 1909.



"Crescent Couple," detail, 1951.

## AUCTION SALES

## FONTAINEBLEAU

5, Rue Royale, Place du Château

## Auction Sale

Sunday March 31st at 2 p.m.

Mainly XVIIIth Century

furniture and objets d'Art

MODERN AND

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

M<sup>re</sup> Osenat

Auctioneer

Tel.: 422.27.62

## INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

## PARIS

## DENISE RENÉ

196 Blvd. St.-Germain, 7th. 222.77.57

## NARAH

Sculptures

First Exhibition in France

## GALERIE MERMOZ

## PRE-COLUMBIAN ART

6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 359.82.44

## BERGGRUEN &amp; CIE

70 Rue de l'Université, Paris (7<sup>e</sup>).

Tel.: 222.02.12.

## CUBIST PRINTS

Until April 30

## GALERIE DINA VIERNY

36 Rue Jacob - 75006 PARIS - 260.23.18

André BAUCHANT - Camille BOMBOIS

Paintings

Henri MATISSE - Raoul DUFY

Drawings

MARCH 1985

## ARTCURIAL

centre d'art plastique contemporain

## BURRI

Oeuvres 1964-1984

## DUMITRESCO

Peintures-sculptures. 1971-1984

S. Delaunay, Dumitresco, Gilotti, Le Parc, Matta,

Meunier, Penalba, Rougemont, Schöffer, Valmier.

Topics d'artistes

## HUNDERTWASSER

Estampes

9 av. Maignan Paris 8 - 292.16.16

du mardi au samedi de

10 h 30 à 19 h 15.

## LE CENTRE INTERNATIONAL D'ART CONTEMPORAIN

27, Rue Tolstoy, 75012 Paris

Tel.: 307.68.58

présente ses collections

LE SALON DES NATIONS &amp;

LE SALON DE LA PHOTOGRAPHIE

INTERNATIONALE

from April 3 to 12, April 16 to 25,

April 26 to May 4, June 4 to 12,

June 16 to 24.

French and Foreign Plastic artists and

Photographers. (Mainly American,

Yugoslavian, Swiss and French)

daily from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

## FELIX VERCEL

présente

## TAURELLE

« danse et paysage »

march 20 - april 10

9 AVENUE MATIGNON

PARIS 8<sup>e</sup> 256.25.19

## ZURICH

GALERIE BRUNO MEISSNER

BAM

MY OFFER MAY BE THE BEST

Wanting to buy

Great Paintings

Old Masters,

Impressionists

for instance

G. Courbet

C. Pissarro

Galerie Bruno Meissner

Bahnhofstrasse 14

CH-8001 Zurich

Telephone (01) 211 90 00

## "ART EXHIBITIONS"

appear

on Saturday



## BUCELLATI

4 Place Vendôme

Paris 1<sup>er</sup> Tél. 260.12.12

## Impressionist Sales Make It Clear: The Well Is Running Dry

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sotheby's worst sales ever of Impressionist and Modern Masters took place Tuesday and Wednesday in an atmosphere of dismay. Even the high percentage of works that had to be bought in for failing to reach the vendors' minimum price — 29 lots of a total of 61 on Tuesday — does not describe the extent of the failure.

Not that Sotheby's stands alone

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

In this respect, Christie's auction earlier Tuesday was almost nonexistent. Its most salient feature was probably the record price paid for a work by Theo van Rysselberghe, a hanger-on of the Impressionist school who had neither an original vision nor any striking gifts as a draftsman or colorist. A landscape by him zoomed to an improbable \$56,400 (\$106,000), a telling illustration of the thirst for the vanishing art of Impressionism.

But it took Sotheby's evening session Tuesday to underscore the depleted state of the market. There were so few Impressionists that the title of the catalog, "Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture," seemed to defer to tradition more than to reality.

Monet was represented first by a shapely landscape done in pastel, an uncharacteristic medium for the artist. The landscape was probably done around 1868, four years before the word "Impressionism" was coined and the corresponding movement actually emerged. At \$45,100, it can be considered to have been very well sold, even if that price is below the inflated estimate of \$49,500 to \$60,500.

A second Monet was more Monet-like and truly Impressionist, or, to be accurate, Neo-Impressionist. Dated 1903, the view of Waterloo Bridge and the Thames just misses being a very beautiful picture. As the Sotheby's experts note in the catalog, it was painted, like others in the same series, from Monet's room on the fifth floor of the Savoy Hotel. "Many of the pictures were finished at Giverny from studies and from memory and were completed in April 1904," the cat-

log says. In this case, Monet's memory must have betrayed him, or perhaps he never bothered to finish the work. The hazy blur is almost indistinct to the eye and excessively thin in coloring. The hammer went down at \$46,200, leaving it unsold far below the low estimate of \$50,000.

Alfred Sisley's oeuvre was illustrated by a late landscape of 1892 that does not add much to his glamour. It is an oversized, sketchy picture postcard of the bridge at Moret, an old town on the Seine. Apart from its being featured in François Daulte's *catalogue raisonné* of Sisley's work, its merits are few. At \$151,800, Sisley's postcard did not do badly.

The Renoir pieces in the sale were like caricatures of his work; looking at them, no one would suspect that he ever mattered. The portrait of a buxom girl, Madeleine, with a rose in her hair and a bovine smile intended to be alluring, is so thinly painted that the grain of the canvas shows through. Its vendor made a killing, at \$268,400, but this work will hardly enhance Renoir's name.

Add two late Pissarros — one of women by a riverside after a swim, which went for \$101,200, the other a view of the statue of Henri IV and the Pont Neuf in Paris, unsold at \$130,000 — and that was it for Impressionists.

The lesson seems obvious: In the Impressionist field, which not long ago led the glamorous sales, supplies are running out. With Sotheby's and Christie's trying to put together sales in London and New York, the resources simply are not there.

In addition, French auctioneers are making a comeback. The more dynamic groups, such as Guy Loudmer and the Ader-Picard-Tajan team, are staging sales that look increasingly respectable. They manage to get very good prices, as more than one dealer could be overheard to remark at the Sotheby's and Christie's sales.

Only last week, on March 22, at Drouot, Loudmer sold a hastily sketched Vuillard interior scene, dated 1910, for more than 3.5 million francs (\$368,400). In the same sale, a world record was established for Charles Angrand, who is mostly

known as a Pointillist master; the landscape that Loudmer had, dated 1886, has a composition that comes close to some of Van Gogh's landscapes. Even at the record price of just over 2.2 million francs, "La Ligne de l'ouest à la Sortie de Paris" was a bargain for its Swiss buyer.

Loudmer also sold a great Corot of the 1840s, a landscape with three children, for more than 3.5 million francs. It might have gone for even more in New York — American collectors are more susceptible to Corot's restrained romantic vein than are their European counterparts — but hardly in London.

More surprising than Sotheby's and Christie's poor showing in Impressionist art was the unimpressive sampling of 20th-century masters, which are still available in large numbers. A couple of ridiculous Chagalls — "Le Pont Neuf," dated 1953, and "Le Village," dated 1973, bought in at \$175,000 and \$135,000, respectively — were unworthy of Sotheby's standards. Several Unliloes were no better.

This problem, the presence of bad paintings that looked too much like the unsalable leftovers of a dealer's stock, was compounded by the inclusion of paintings with exaggerated reserves. This can work in a good context, but they become self-defeating in an unglamorous one. A typical example was a large Cubist still life, done by Picasso in about 1915-1916, which has been reproduced many times. It was bought in at \$1.1 million — one of two Picassos unsold. It was clear that there were genuine bids at close to \$900,000; the painting simply was not attractive enough to sell beyond that limit.

The Picasso was followed by a pleasing but unimportant Braque still life that failed to sell, a Severini reproduced in the catalog but withdrawn from the sale — which always leaves an unpleasant impression — and then a big portrait by Egon Schiele, dated 1917. This, an important piece within the Austrian master's oeuvre, was by far the most important painting offered this week in London. The artist was Karl Grünwald, a textile manufacturer, art collector and dealer who supported Schiele. The portrait has that sinister edge to it that charac-

terizes so much of the artist's work. It carried an estimate of \$900,000 to \$1.2 million. Bidding proceeded slowly, in the gloomy atmosphere of an auction that is failing. As the hammer went down at \$790,000 — \$839,000 with the sale charge — one had a feeling that the auctioneer had let it go as soon as the reserve had been reached.

Could things have gone better? Almost certainly not. Even Sotheby's, with its efficient, probably oversophisticated selling technique, and its powerful propaganda machinery, cannot transform dogs into masterpieces. The end of a cycle of abundance is in sight, not just for Impressionists but for major 20th-century masters.

## Record Photo Price

The highest price ever paid for a photograph sold at auction,

\$104,500, was given Wednesday Sotheby's in New York by 1 colon Forbes Jr. for a picture of Abraham Lincoln and his son, signed by Lincoln. The New York Times reported.

The six-inch (15-centimeter) photograph was made by Aubrey Berger at Matthew Brady's photography studio in Washington Feb. 9, 1864. It was among autographs and manuscripts by Elsie O. Sang of Chicago.

## "Glass Key" Sold

The final 214-page signed script of "The Glass Key" by American writer Dashiell Hammett was sold Wednesday at C. C. to Minerva Rare Books £18,360, more than four times estimate. The Associated Press reported from London.

## Richard Gere's 'King David'

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

"King David," about the warrior king who made Israel a nation, is not a good film," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "As biblical epics go, it's a tiny bit more lively than George Stevens's

bits of history, extraordinarily told, thanks to Beresford and writers."

It's a shock to find Neil Simon attached to something as soundly unfunny as "The Sinner's Wife," says Janet Maslin of the New York Times. "Sup-

pose new romantic comedy is good; couple of mild chuckles at it; none of them revolving around young couple at the heart of story."

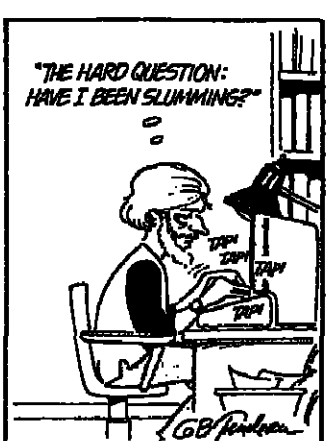
Directed by Hal Ashby, the stars Michael O'Keefe and Debra Palmer, a baseball star, and Rebecca Mornay as Debby Huston rock singer. Once Debby and Iryl have passed beyond their ring to begin a marriage, the concentrates on problems of commitment in a dual-career relationship.

This takes Debby out of the sure and shifts the focus to Dar (Quaid), a manager (Rick Quaid), Cleavant Derricks (Martin Rinz), with whom he has much better rapport than with wife.

"Desperately Seeking Susan," fable that involves, among unlikely things and people, a stolen earrings that once belonged to Neferiti; a gangster in Atlantic City; an earnest, tight businessman who sells jeans and hot tubs and who, in his own cheery television commercials, is a professional hit man; and mistaken identity.

"Seidelman's principal tale, for bringing cockeyed characters with great good humor and condescension, and she's as witty about life in the new bohemia of the new suburbia," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Desperately Seeking Susan" full of funny, sharply observed

## DOONESBURY



هذا من الأصل



كلذا من الأخبار

# BERMUDA

A SPECIAL ECONOMIC REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 30-31, 1985

Page 7

## For Tourists, It's Beauty vs. Beastly Rise in the Dollar

By Howard Rose

HAMILTON — Bermuda the island now Bermuda the ex-Bermudian dollar held its U.S. currency, the rise of the dollar has made it more difficult for tourists to visit. The island's economy is now heavily dependent on tourism, and the rise in the dollar has made it more difficult for tourists to visit. The island's economy is now heavily dependent on tourism, and the rise in the dollar has made it more difficult for tourists to visit.

in the dollar's value hit Bermuda hard. The fall in tourism has affected both residential hotels and the cruise ships that stop in the superb natural harbor at Hamilton, the capital city. Mr. Pearson, who replaced Mr. Woolridge last autumn, has switched the island's formerly relaxed advertising style to hard sell. He has launched a program to make Bermudians more aware of the importance of tourism and more responsive to the needs of tourists. He recently authorized \$1.15 million for television advertising aimed at Bermuda's traditionally strong market in the U.S. Northeast.



Family vacationers enjoy the surf, left; the Bank of Bermuda in Hamilton, right.

## A Prosperous Economy Is Moving to Diversify

By Mark MacNamara

HAMILTON — Bermuda has one of the highest standards of living in the world and virtual "overemployment," yet it is taking steps to expand its economy away from dollar-dependent and labor-intensive tourism, the basis of its prosperity. The annual per-capita income in this country of 57,000 people, of whom 60 percent are black, is \$17,800, putting it in the world's top 10. Nearly 50 percent of households own their homes; the government target is for 60 percent ownership in the next few years. Seventy percent of households have a car, there is a television set in 96 percent of them and a washing machine in 78 percent. Inflation is running at 4.6 percent a year.

The health of the economy depends on the image of a stable, conservative island country untouched by the civil commotion, money laundering and drug scandals so prevalent in some of the Caribbean nations to the south. Bermuda's economy has always had a strong service sector, ever since the days when, besides building ships and exporting fresh vegetables to New York, piracy and running guns to the Confederacy during the American Civil War turned a profit. In the late 19th century, it was Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and the wife of Canada's governor-general, who first bestowed upon Bermuda its cachet as a fashionable winter resort for the rich and famous. Later, the U.S. middle classes followed.

60 percent of the imports and 90 percent of the tourists. In addition, the international business sector of Bermuda's economy gets much of its ignition from the presence of offshore U.S. insurance companies. But the most significant connection between Bermuda and the United States may be that Bermuda's currency is tied to the U.S. dollar. In 1970, when it was pushed out of the "sterling area," Bermuda turned to the United States. The arrangement has been satisfactory in that U.S. tourists can use their dollars interchangeably with Bermudian dollars, and the highly valued dollar brings in relatively cheap imports, particularly petroleum. But the rub is that lately, the strong dollar has badly hurt Bermuda's tourism industry. Competing destinations in Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas and even Europe have diverted significant numbers of tourists. In 1984, tourism sank 6.8 percent. Since the peak year in 1980, tourism has fallen 15 percent. Moreover, Bermuda does not enjoy the same U.S. tax-exempt status for business conventions as do Mexico and Canada, although negotiations are under way to change that.

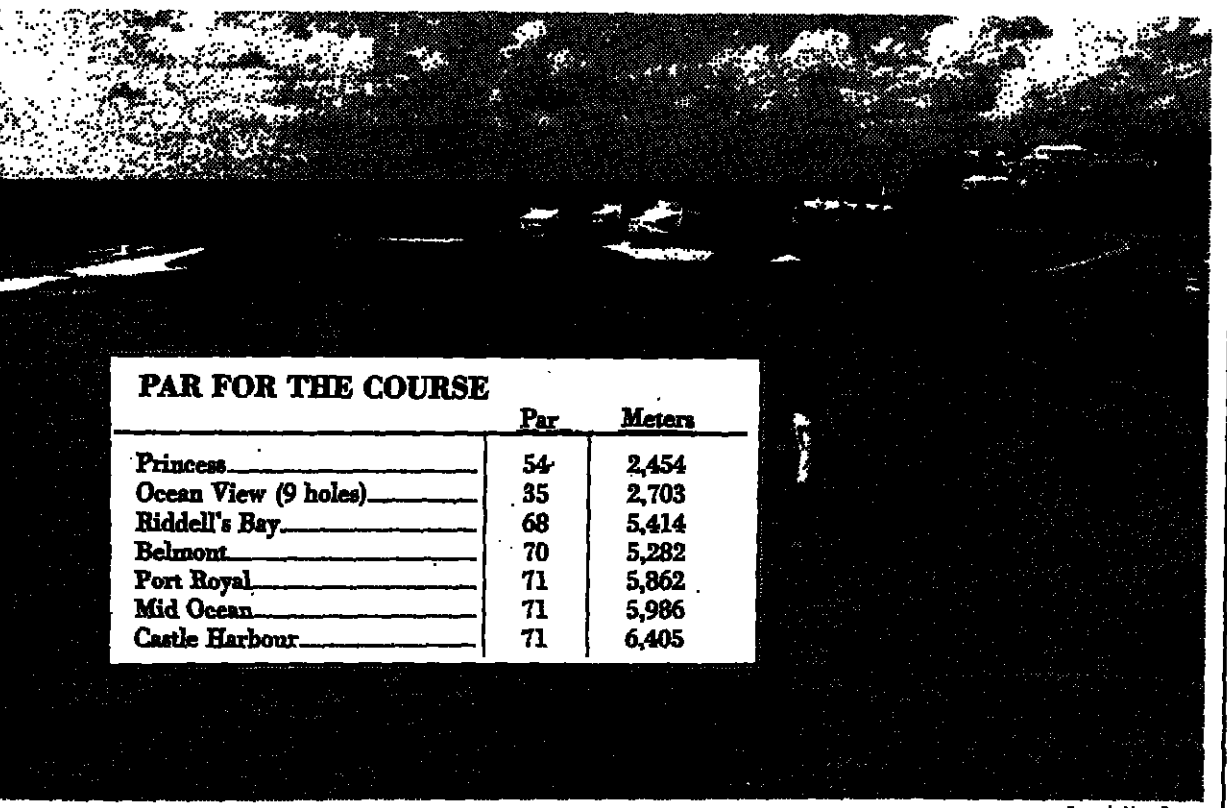
## Decline in Offshore Insurance

By Chris Morrison

HAMILTON — The halcyon days of fast and uninterrupted growth in the offshore insurance business in Bermuda are over. The island tax haven, the largest offshore insurance location in the world, has seen major cutbacks in the business, and more operations may leave.

insurance companies in order to retain, and hopefully make a profit on, the insurance premiums generated by their own risks. They located these in advantageous tax environments like Bermuda. The idea grew rapidly and, aided by U.S. tax requirements, a market soon developed for the captives to underwrite nonparent risks from unrelated third parties. They did this largely through reinsurance, a process that enables large commercial risks to be laid off, or apportioned, and spread across a number of participants.

With its good financial infrastructure, light regulatory requirements and accommodating tax environment, Bermuda was a magnet for both captives and professional reinsurance companies and brokers, which were attracted by the increasing amount of business that was generated. But the last few years have seen insurance rates fall throughout the



The Port Royal Golf Course at Southampton Parish.

## An Island of Records, Especially for Golf

By Howard Rose

HAMILTON — In many ways, Bermuda is an island of records, with the most golf courses per capita in the world and the most golf courses. There are seven courses, plus an 18-hole being readied for opening in St. George's this summer and a good nine-hole and-putt course at Horizons. Three of them — Port Royal, Castle Harbour and St. George's — are championship courses, and two of the seven are open to the public.

Introductions are required at Mid Ocean and Riddell's Bay. Princess is the shortest of the courses — 2,454 meters (2,678 yards) for par 54 — while Ocean View is a nine-hole, par-35 course. Fees range from \$10 for nine or 18 holes at Ocean View to \$18 for non-guests at the Belmont and a top-rate \$30 at Castle Harbour. House guests at Belmont and Castle Harbour get cheaper rates and some of the other courses offer cut-price deals. The other

hotel course, the Princess, is the same price for residents and non-guests. Only the Belmont and Mid Ocean offer caddies but carts and part or whole sets of clubs are available for hire at most courses. Each course has a pro to give lessons for an average of \$15 per half hour. Port Royal, Princess, Riddell's Bay and Mid Ocean are by the sea and all offer spectacular views.

— HOWARD ROSE

## Clear Issues Complicate Relations With U.S.

HAMILTON — Bermuda's relationship with the United States is a complex one. It is a self-governing British territory with a British legal system. Bermuda's economic well-being is heavily dependent on the United States. The relationship is well known by Bermudians, and the island's strategic importance is well known by the United States.

The United States operates a second military base, an intelligence-gathering station at Southampton, equipped with special acoustic sensors to track Soviet submarines. There is also a tracking station of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and an acoustic research laboratory. Bermuda's strategic importance comes from its location 570 miles (912 kilometers) off North Carolina's Cape Hatteras. Although it would be of little consequence in a nuclear war, it serves as a permanent aircraft carrier in peacetime, allowing U.S. Navy aircraft to monitor Soviet submarines and other vessels.

The issue of nuclear weapons has become sensitive since last May, when a Pershing-2 missile fired in Florida veered off course and crashed 150 miles southwest of Bermuda. The issue came up again last October and in January, when stories in the British press alleged that

the United States had contingency plans to use Bermuda as a forward base for its airborne relay stations in the event of nuclear war. Bermuda's prime minister, John W.D. Swan, wrote a letter to the U.S. State Department, asking for an explanation of the allegations. In its reply, the department would neither confirm nor deny the truth of the stories but Mr. Swan was assured that no deployments would be made without permission from proper authorities. "Yes, I was satisfied with the response," the prime minister said. "I am an alliance man, and Bermuda must stand with those that it depends upon and with those societies it is allied with."

# SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENT STARTS HERE

With access to 100 investment professionals, decentralised management offices in the main financial centres of the world and dedication to superior investment performance.

Successful investment management requires investment expertise in all the major world stock markets and across the main time zones. Fidelity International is an investment management company with its international headquarters in Bermuda, a staff of investment professionals world wide and offices in London, Jersey, Tokyo, Hong Kong and the U.S.A. Fidelity International has over US\$3 billion under management for both corporate and private clients and its international investment funds have produced consistently good long term performance.

This kind of success can only be achieved with first class international investment management. The Fidelity Group was founded nearly 40 years ago and has concentrated on investments. This single-minded policy lies at the heart of the Group's success. You can join in this success. Find out more by sending this coupon to our office closest to you.

Pembroke Hall, Pembroke, Hamilton 5, Bermuda  
25 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8LL  
9 Bond Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands  
Hibiya Park Building, Room 511, 1-8-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan  
3101 Alexandra House, 16-20 Chater Road, Hong Kong

To: Fidelity International - Please send me information on the investment services provided by Fidelity.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Fidelity INTERNATIONAL**

(Continued on Page 9)



## A SPECIAL REPORT ON BERMUDA

# Small, Conservative Financial System Resists Increase in International Banking

HAMILTON — The financial system that serves Bermuda's domestic and offshore companies is made up of three government-licensed banks, a tiny stock exchange — for trading in local companies only — a fully automated private commodities exchange and a sophisticated communications network. The entire system is a miniaturized version of the New York and London models, yet designed to Bermuda standards. It is high-technology, capital-intensive with minimum labor and space requirements.

Three banks, with total capital and reserves of just over \$4 billion, may seem a small number to serve a whole country, as well as nearly 6,000 offshore companies. But, besides the small population, nearly

'A person who arrives at the teller's window with a suitcase full of cash is not welcome. We've tried to get that word around, and in the process, we've turned away a lot of people.'

half of the offshore businesses are personal holding companies. There are about 1,125 local Bermudian companies.

Of the 5,412 foreign companies exempt from Bermudian participation requirements, only 193 own space and have staffs in Bermuda. The remainder are often not much more than names in a building di-

rectory, listed under a representing company.

Bermuda has not opened itself up to international banking, in contrast to the Cayman Islands or the Bahamas, partly for protectionist reasons and partly because Bermuda is intent on projecting a conservative financial image.

"A person who arrives at the teller's window with a suitcase full of cash," said one Bermuda banker, referring to money laundering, "is not welcome. We've tried to get that word around, and in the process, we've turned away a lot of people. We do not want to have happen here what happened in the Caymans." There have been reports of flight capital and drug money going into the Caymans.

"Experience has shown," said Sir David Gibbons, former prime minister and finance minister, "that in other offshore banking centers, there have been embarrassing instances when even some of the largest banks have been accused of manipulating trades or exchange rates so as to take profits into a tax-free jurisdiction. We considered licensing the world's eight largest banks, but after some debate we decided insurance was a sounder financial business than banking. Also, remember, we have limited land area and a housing crisis. Banking would involve bringing in a large number of professionals: money traders, investment people and those involved in exchange rates, as well as administration people."

Although there are only three operating banks, there are at least 20 foreign banks with Bermuda-based operations. Foreign banks include Morgan Guaranty Finance Ltd., Lombard Odier Ltd. and European American Finance Ltd. Under Bermuda law, these foreign companies are prohibited from conventional banking, and, as a result, they confine their activities largely to underwriting securities and participating in syndicated loans.

Of the three licensed Bermudian banks, two, the Bank of N.T. Butterfield and the Bank of Bermuda, do about a third of their business outside the country, through subsidiaries in other banking centers. As for profits, the Bank of Bermuda, the country's largest bank,

gathers roughly 25 percent from overseas and 75 percent locally. Almost 80 percent of domestic profits come from the "exempt" companies, mostly captives and other insurance companies. Capital and reserves of Bermuda's three banks total about \$4.6 billion. The third bank is the Bermuda Provident Bank.

Besides the three banks, Bermuda's financial structure includes Intex, a private company that opened in October 1984 and is the world's first fully automated real-time commodities exchange. The system operates by inviting competing marketmakers to post bid and offer prices in gold, silver, U.S. Treasury bonds and freight.

"When fully operational," said David M. Thompson, general manager of Intex, "we expect to do some 70,000 trades an hour, and we will be open 24 hours a day to service Asian clients. The Chicago Board of Trade sells about 500,000 trades in a day."

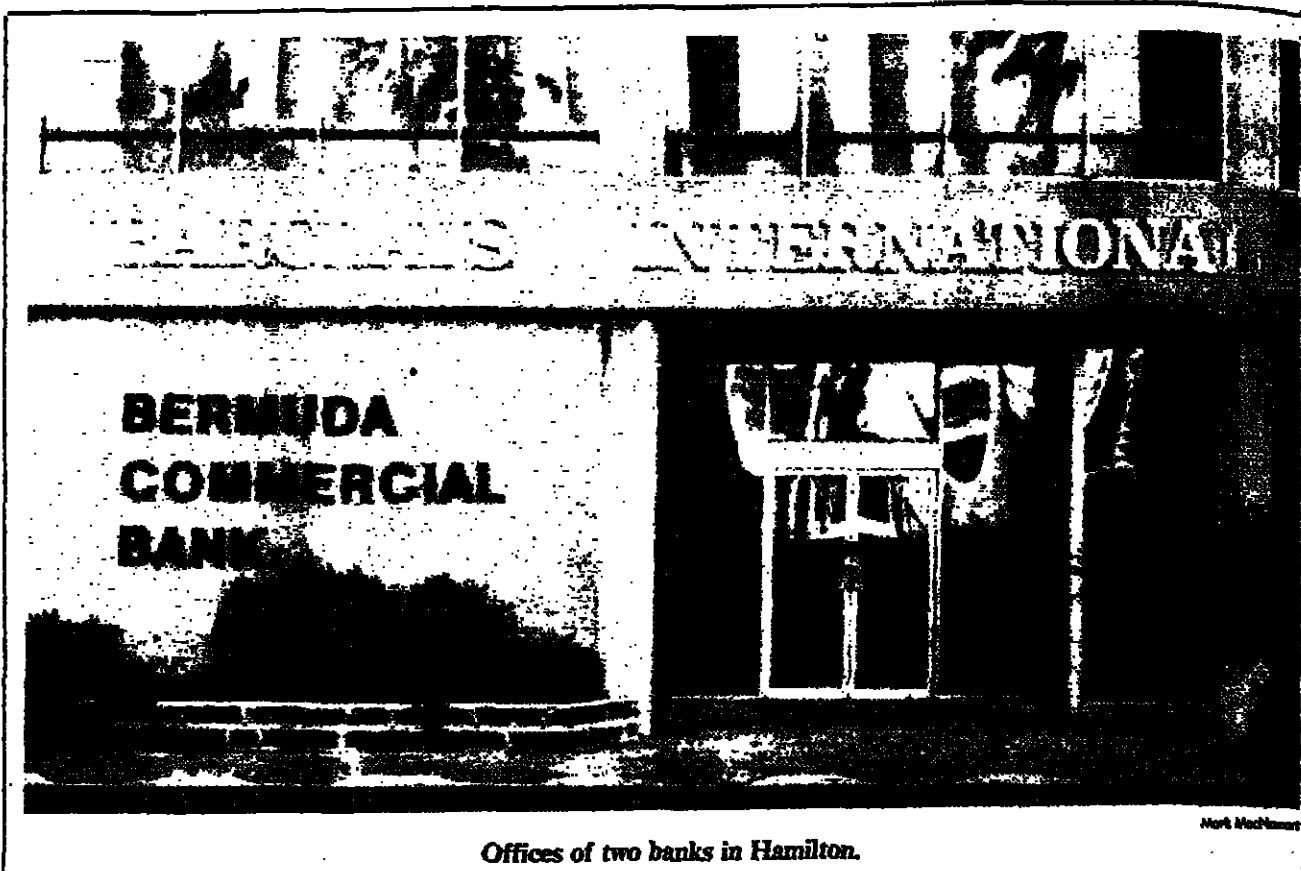
"We decided on Bermuda," Mr. Thompson said, "largely because there were no other exchanges here and because of its communications capability. This is also becoming a major business center and not just for insurance companies. That the Jardine Matheson conglomerate has moved its whole base of operations from Hong Kong to Bermuda is just one indication."

Intex is one of only three companies that have been permitted to do business in Bermuda by an act of the Bermudian Parliament. The company's revenues are taxed at a rate of 5 percent and the government hopes that the potential tax from Intex will reach \$450,000 a year.

But Intex's importance goes beyond its ability to attract capital to Bermuda. "Intex increases the volume of communications," said Donald P. Lines, chief general manager of the Bank of Bermuda. "The greater the volume, the cheaper the unit cost of communications and the more attractive we become as a financial center."

Last year, Cable and Wireless, a British company with a contract to provide all of Bermuda's external communications, installed a satellite system that will make it possible for Bermudian businesses to farm out labor-intensive white-collar processing work. Banks and insurance companies, for example, will be able electronically to transmit clerical work to wherever it can be done most inexpensively. The hope is that this capability will allow Bermuda to keep its comparative advantage as a specialized financial center.

— MARK MACNAMARA



Offices of two banks in Hamilton.

## A Prosperous Economy Is Moving to Diversify

(Continued From Previous Page)

erment spending, a freeze on the creation of new civil service jobs and delays in capital projects, including a planned sports stadium. In his 1985-86 budget statement, Mr. James acknowledged that "our main problem in recent years has been a propensity to live beyond our means; the result has been an unwarranted increase in local costs, a deterioration in the balance of payments, and two successive budget deficits."

Perhaps the greatest danger to Bermuda's economy is that the cost of doing business might increase and consequently discourage the growth of the international business sector. Because of growing concern over the environment, political apprehension about bringing in foreigners and a continuing housing shortage, the government has sought to push international activity in the economy.

The government's overall strategy is to expand the economy in industries that are less labor-intensive than tourism. There has been a moratorium on building hotels since 1970. The idea is to attract wealthy offshore businesses looking for sophisticated communications and automated services, as well as certain tax and regulatory advantages.

However, some members of the international business community in Bermuda have expressed fears about protectionism and increasing business costs. The issue has come up within the last six months, partly because of new guidelines proposed by the Bermudian Monetary

Authority on mutual funds. The guidelines, drawn up last summer, require funds to use local banks as custodians for fund assets and provide for the appointment of local registrars and transfer agents. Nevertheless, because of strong local opposition, the Monetary Authority is revising its original proposal.

As for political stability, the United Bermuda Party has ruled the country ever since a two-party system was adopted in 1963. The Progressive Labor Party opposition, which is largely black, has failed to break the UBP's grip on power mainly because it has not been able to attract any of the white middle class. One critic said: "They've made the serious mistake of paying lip service to integration within their own party. In practice, it's a farce. The government has gone out and worked very hard to create a biracial party and government."

Nevertheless, Bermuda is a biracial country, which, although in many respects a model of race relations, still exhibits tension. Traditional sources of friction remain: the majority of the country's wealth and power is still held by whites, and a growing minority of blacks favor independence and fear that white foreigners will take away jobs, housing and land.

Colonel Gavin Shorto, a Bermuda Regiment commander, summed up the Bermudian character. "Bermudians are hardy and determined, and above all, pragmatic. They're like cats. There's something timeless about their ability to adapt and survive."

## 'Offshore' With a Difference: Bermuda Neither Tax Free Nor 'Caribbean Haven'

HAMILTON — Bermuda is often thought of as a tax haven for offshore business because there is no corporate income tax and because of laws regarding confidentiality. The government is trying to change that image.

"It's the idea of a 'tax haven in the Caribbean' that the government is trying to change," said Robert Baker, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's international companies division. "This is really a very proper little place, even stuffy."

Bermuda is also not tax free, although the word "tax" is carefully avoided. The country earns a significant percentage of its total earnings from corporate fees, stamp and customs duties and hospital levies, which are contributions that citizens pay for health care.

Thought has also been given to an employment levy in an effort to get additional revenue from offshore business to offset the downturn in Bermuda's tourism industry.

The tourism industry has been hurt during the last three years by a strong U.S. dollar, which has made Bermuda a much less competitive tourist destination than Mexico, Canada and some parts of Europe. The Bermuda dollar is pegged to the U.S. dollar.

"The reason why so many companies have come to Bermuda over the years," said Mr. Baker, who is also president of the Hudson Insurance Co., "is not so much for tax advantages but for ease of formation and less onerous regulatory rules."

Although about 55 percent of Bermuda's foreign-exchange earnings come from tourism, nearly 30 percent, or 19 percent of gross domestic product, comes from the proceeds of international business. And the gap is narrowing.

In the meantime, Bermuda's international business sector has grown substantially. The number of international companies registered in Bermuda has increased from 5,000 in 1980 to almost 6,000

it is much cheaper to open a company than here, is going after volume.

"But one of the trade-offs is that their computer services are virtually nonexistent. We're aiming at the

**'The reason why so many companies have come to Bermuda over the years is not so much for tax advantages but for ease of formation and less onerous regulatory rules.'**

richer companies, the ones that require sophisticated communications and processing services."

Another reason Bermuda is building up its international business sector is that it is not labor-intensive and thus is one area in which this small economy can accommodate growth and upward mobility without increasing the strain on social services and housing.

Also, because more education is needed to work in foreign companies, as opposed to the tourism industry, Bermudians are encouraged to improve their skills.

International business in Bermuda is divided into two parts: the professional services provided to international companies by bankers, lawyers, accountants and local management consultants, and the offshore activities of international companies themselves, which include exempt companies and partnerships, and permit companies. Exempt companies can do only offshore business; permit companies are incorporated in Bermuda and, with a license from the Finance

Ministry, can do business in country.

Exempt companies are exempt not from taxes but from the government requirement that at least 60 percent of a local company be owned by Bermudians.

There are 5,412 exempt companies in Bermuda: 1,176 insurance companies, 556 commercial shipping companies, 773 shipping companies and 2,907 other firms (many personal investment companies). Insurance companies from United States, attracted by Bermuda's less regulated business environment, have become the big growth area in the country's international business portfolio.

Since the late 1960s, the number of insurance companies has increased tenfold. Faced in the United States with certain reserve requirements, signed risk plans, guaranty for insolvency and rigorous Internal Revenue Service scrutiny, insurance companies springing up in Bermuda during the mid-1970s.

It was also during the early 1980s that medical malpractice and product liability premiums increased sharply in the United States, prompting many companies to insure themselves with their own insurance companies, called captives. These captive companies, sometimes derisively referred to as "mom and pop" within the industry because of their unwillingness to underwrite new risks, number about 65 percent of 1,176 insurance companies in Bermuda.

However, during the last months, captives have fallen hard times. A soft market, badling and high interest rates, which encouraged cash-flow underwriting, have contributed to a purge a few less profitable operations.

— MARK MACNAMARA

## Offshore Insurance Business

(Continued From Previous Page)

world, and markets such as Bermuda have suffered badly. The image of the market has also been hurt because of the well-publicized scandals at Lloyd's of London. Allegations have been made that well over \$100 million was improperly diverted by some Lloyd's underwriters, with some of the money ending up in offshore locations like Bermuda.

The shakeout in world insurance markets has hit the estimated \$1.5-billion Bermuda insurance business particularly hard.

Two U.S. oil companies, Exxon and Chevron, have stopped their captive insurance subsidiaries. Amoco and Inoco, from writing unrelated third-party risks. Another oil giant, Phillips Petroleum, earlier withdrew its captive, Walton Insurance, after major losses.

The cutbacks also include a number of medium-size concerns. The latest to go is Mentor Insurance, the captive of New Orleans-

based Ocean Drilling and Exploration.

But Bermuda's problems do not stop at the underwriting level. In particular, the attitude of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service over the taxation of captives is causing increasing concern in many corporations.

The U.S. authorities are currently waging an aggressive campaign against the tax position of offshore captive insurance companies, arguing, for instance, in a case involving Mobil Oil, that captives are an "incredible tax-avoidance mechanism."

Captive managers are having to confront an increasingly uncompromising stance by the U.S. government, which suggests that when a company buys insurance from an insurer it owns, then there is no transfer of financial uncertainty outside the "economic family" of the corporation. Hence, a number of important tax deductions should not be made.



## Bermuda. Now you can mix business with pleasure.

Whether you expect 10 people, or 1,000, Bermuda's excellent facilities and gracious accommodations will make your business meetings a pleasure.

We offer customs pre-clearance, modern A/V equipment, major banks, direct dialing, and convenient transportation. We also offer beautiful pink beaches, great golf and tennis, superb sailing, shopping and dining, lively nightlife, and genuinely friendly people.

Write for our colourful business meeting brochure.

Bermuda Department of Tourism,  
Attn: Manager Group and Incentive Sales,  
Suite 646, 630 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 10111, USA  
Or: 9/10 Savile Row, London W1X 2BL, UK

Please send me a business brochure. ☐ Holiday brochure

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Bermuda. Now**

## HEDDINGTON BROKERS LIMITED

INTERNATIONAL  
INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE BROKERS

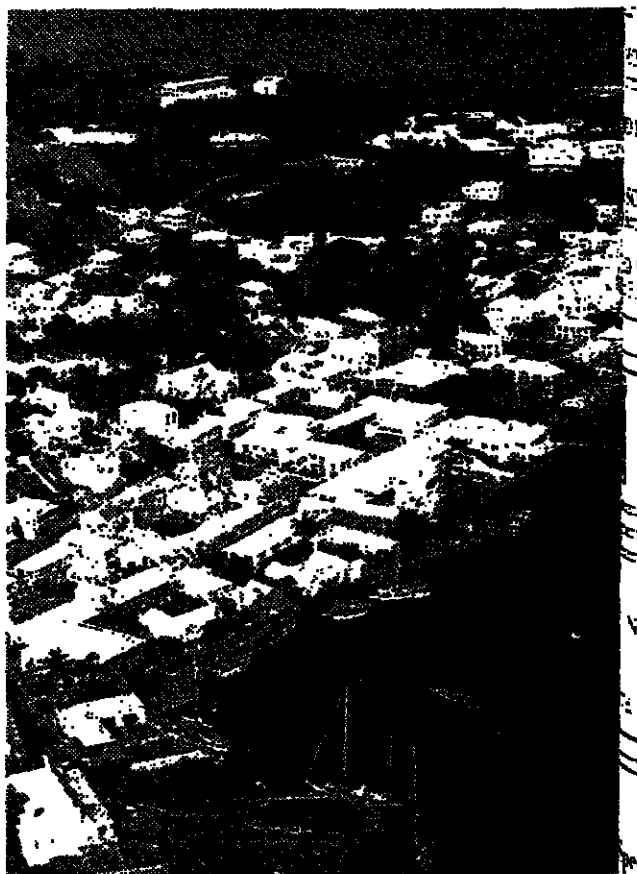
Specialising in Oil Related Risks  
and able to provide comprehensive service  
in all Classes of Business through  
our Worldwide Connections

Jointly Owned By  
HEDDINGTON INSURANCE LIMITED  
(A Texaco Inc. Subsidiary)  
and  
WILLIS FABER & CO.

HEDDINGTON BROKERS LIMITED  
P.O. BOX 1187  
HAMILTON 5, BERMUDA  
PHONE: (809) 285-3063  
TELEX: 3742 TEXHI A BA



Willis Faber



St. George, site of Bermuda's settlement in 1612.

## Beauty vs. Beastly Rise in the Dollar

(Continued From Previous Page)

The Stonington Beach is raising rates 6 percent for its 192 beds. "We really didn't think we could go much higher," the manager, Max Atherton, said.

The story is the same down to the smallest guest house.

A series of hotels have had financial problems in recent years. The Coral Island's time-sharing plan collapsed, leaving 600 investors stranded and millions of dollars in court claims. The 276-bed Hamiltonian and 300-bed Castle Harbour have also both been in financial trouble.

But the biggest jolt for the government came when Holiday Inn sold its 1,200-bed operation in St.

George, the old capital city a northernmost end of the island. Low's Corp., which could make it pay, Club Med Inc., U.S. subsidiary of the French Mediterranean organization, agreed to buy the site and spend \$7 million on its development. Club Med's permissive holiday camp image grates on Bermuda's conservative tourism tradition where wearing a swimsuit in street, however near to the beach, is illegal.

The government, however, little choice but to accept. Med if the St. George area of mounds was to have any chance economic survival. It was a sign that would have been unaffordable three or four years ago.

هذا من الأصل

economic consequences  
between races

CONTRIBUTORS  
Freisenbruch-Darrow  
Management Service  
Number One Parliament Street  
Hamilton HM 1123, Bermuda  
Tel: 285-3063, Telex: 3742 TEXHI A BA

Belvedere  
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
100, Newmarket Avenue, Queens  
Tel: 285-3063, Telex: 3742 TEXHI A BA



A SPECIAL REPORT ON BERMUDA

# Economic Concerns Threaten Harmony between Races

HAMILTON — Racial friction in Bermuda is more a result of economic issues, such as the cost of housing, than of race, although black anger exists.

Prime minister, John W.D. is black, as are the ministers of justice, education, community and cultural affairs, housing and labor. However, leaders of the opposition party, the large Liberal Party, are white.

In an effort to ease the housing crisis, the Government Housing Corporation has begun building new developments. The hope is that middle- and upper-middle-class families will move into the newer and more expensive developments, leaving their old homes for the less advantaged. But labor costs are high, productivity low and quality uneven.

A new one-bedroom apartment costs about \$100,000, with a mortgage of \$800 a month. Moreover, 20-year mortgage money is hard to come by since interest rates are capped at 7 percent. The three local banks tend to invest as much money as possible outside the country.

In addition, crime in the black community has become a major concern. Burglary and purse-snatching have increased in the last two years, prostitution is on the rise and the use of drugs among young people is widespread.

Since 1980, reported crime is up almost 20 percent; convictions are up 50 percent.

A Royal Commission survey done last autumn on drug abuse among Bermuda college students showed that the use of heroin was more than double that among American students.

Sir John Sharp, minister of labor and home affairs, said that "75 percent of the crimes committed here are drug-related."

Austin Thomas, former "shadow" minister of education in the opposition party, believes that the country's material wealth is causing a situation similar to the one in many middle-class suburbs in Europe and North America.

"The state of the economy is so developed that people have become accustomed to living beyond their means," he said.

"But the price they have to pay is not only a matter of having two or three jobs to afford all these luxuries, it is that parents aren't at home to supervise their children. What we're seeing is a breakdown of the black family."

According to one government official, who asked not to be identified, "crime is a big problem. But the worst of it is that whites think many blacks approve of crime, and in fact, there are some blacks who think other blacks approve of crime."

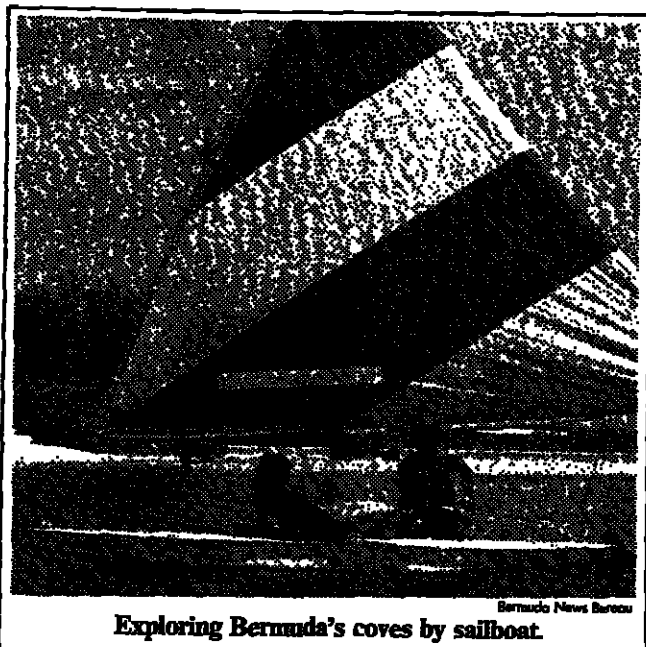
According to the 1984 study, "most Bermudians are satisfied with their lives, their work and prospects for the future."

"The minority of Bermudians who have what has been labeled a 'syndrome of discontent' have more than one source of unhappiness."

Mr. Smith, who is black, believes that black Bermudians are "getting ugly."

He said: "The real appeal of this island is that it is a nice and friendly place. Once people lose that quality, no one is going to be able to train them to get it back."

— MARK MACNAMARA



Exploring Bermuda's coves by sailboat.

# Affluence Hampers Search for Housing

By Roger Scotton

HAMILTON — What does an acutely environment-conscious country do to avoid overcrowding when it has a population of 57,000 and less than 20 square miles (51.7 square kilometers) of land on which to house it?

The answer is to create more land and/or reduce the size of the population. Yet Bermuda has no plans to do either.

What it does do, though, is make sure that its housing problem is not aggravated by too many foreigners buying up chunks of affordable real estate — affordable, that is, by many Bermudians.

This is not to say that Bermudians are poor. One of the principal reasons that Bermuda has a housing problem at all is the increasing affluence of its people, who are no longer content to live in the households where they were born. This financial independence, coupled with a sharply increased divorce rate, has reduced the number of large households on the island, increased the number of persons living alone and boosted the overall demand for new homes.

Restrictions on car ownership have not helped the situation. Laws, which allow only one car per home, were intended to help control traffic growth. That this objective has been achieved is of little consolation to those who complain that the one-car one-home rule has also stiffened competition for housing.

It is against this background that foreigners, or non-Bermudians, as the local population refers to them, find themselves negotiating their purchases of real estate.

The ground rules for sales to non-Bermudians are strict. They cannot buy undeveloped property and are restricted to houses with an annual rental value of at least \$37,000 or apartments and condominiums with an annual rental value of \$13,200 or more.

The annual rental value is a government assessment for land-tax purposes only and does not reflect possible rental income. Nor is there any official linkage, arithmetic or otherwise, between the annual rental value and the purchase price, which is decided by factors of supply and demand. However, few houses in the rental-value bracket will sell for less than \$650,000, and condominiums and apartments available to non-Bermudians will sell for about \$250,000.

Finally, government permission is required for any sale to a foreign national. This screening process, which is begun by applying through a local law firm and submitting personal and bank references, takes between four to six months and leads to the buyer's payment of a one-time government fee equivalent to 10 percent of the final purchase price.

The outlays do not stop there. Legal fees on the purchase of a \$1-million piece of real estate will range from \$12,000 to \$15,000, of which 60 percent is stamp duty — half a percent on the first \$100,000 and 1 percent thereafter. And annual land tax starts at 6.5 percent of the annual rental value on houses and 2.5 percent on condominiums.

Financing by one of the three local banks is available — for a price. The island's biggest bank, the Bank of Bermuda, for example, will lend up to \$250,000, but only for a period of five years.

But the overriding problem for many non-Bermudians buying property is not so much financial as finding the real estate in the first place. Of the approximately 22,000 homes here, an estimated 200 houses have an annual rental value qualifying them for sale to foreigners.

Of those 200, according to a real-estate salesman, Andrew Down, fewer than 20 are currently on the market. And their average price tag, he says, is about \$1 million.

"That kind of money will buy a three-bedroom, three-bath house with a fitted kitchen and garage on possibly a quarter to a third of an acre of land, which will not necessarily have a water view," said Mr. Down, who works for one of the biggest companies in the business and is head of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce's real-estate division.

Mr. Down said that Bermuda's real-estate market is worth \$75 million to \$100 million in annual sales. Prices have risen dramatically. Houses that were going for \$95,000 to \$120,000 a decade ago are now

# An Electronic Link in NATO's Defenses

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON — Once a British outpost on the doorstep of North America, then a way station for the convoys that provisioned an alliance in World War II, Bermuda has been transformed into a critical link in modern-day electronic defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Hard by the island's beaches, golf courses and yacht basins are air, naval and communications facilities that allow the United States to survey a wide arc of the Atlantic in a continuing cat-and-mouse game with Soviet submarines, according to diplomatic and military sources familiar with Bermuda's current strategic role.

Operating from the U.S. Naval Air Station at Kindley Field on Saint David's Island, the U.S. Navy's workhorse anti-submarine aircraft, the Lockheed P-3C Orion, can cover thousands of miles of the Atlantic on the critical submarine routes for the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet.

The anti-submarine squadrons of P-3Cs operate from Kindley on four or six-month rotational tours from their regular bases on the mainland.

While Britain closed its Bermuda naval dockyard and removed its military garrison in the 1950s, London still has responsibility for the island's defense and foreign policy and British ships and aircraft call there regularly, according to the British Embassy in Washington.

It is the United States that has continued to develop military facilities on the islands, under a 99-year lease that began in 1941. Today, more than 4,000 U.S. military personnel and their dependents are counted among the island's 57,000 inhabitants. A contingent of 200 Canadian military personnel and dependents shares the U.S. facilities.

In addition to the naval air station and other installations linked to modern electronic warfare, the navy continues to operate a small refueling station considered vital on U.S.-European runs by smaller surface vessels.

"It's minor compared to what it used to be in terms of numbers," said one military source. "But destroyers making their way to the (Mediterranean) apart from a battle group must refuel and they can just make it from Bermuda to the Azores."

The air facilities in Bermuda serve a similar refueling role for trans-Atlantic flights.

Less widely discussed are the activities of two other installations on the islands: a National Aeronautics and Space Administration tracking station and what the navy calls its oceanographic research facilities.

The NASA station initially was placed on Bermuda reportedly to monitor launches from Cape Canaveral to the south. Whether it still performs that function is unclear.

The role of the oceanographic research facilities was described as follows in a report on U.S. overseas

military installations prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"The facilities 'monitor various ocean phenomena, such as currents, and operate acoustic hydrophones planted offshore as part of a continuing navy program designed to provide more detailed information on the factors that comprise the ocean environment and affect the transmission of sound in sea water.'"

This prompted one longtime observer of military tongue twisters to remark: "You can bet he's not talking about monitoring porpoises."

The vast array of underwater listening devices, combined with satellites and anti-submarine air and surface vessels, have become the first line of defense in modern naval warfare and many experts believe it is facilities such as these that give strategically placed islands such as Bermuda their greatest value.

It is also facilities such as these that have led observers to discount the importance of recent reports that the United States has had con-

tingency plans since the mid-1970s to deploy giant nuclear depth charges to Canada, Iceland, Puerto Rico and Bermuda.

The weapons, known as B-57 bombs, have the power of 10,000 tons of TNT.

When versions of the classified report were leaked to the press in Bermuda several weeks ago, it touched off a furor.

Ultimately, the reports prompted a State Department spokesman to say that it is "strict NATO and United States policy never to confirm or deny the authenticity of any alleged U.S. or NATO classified documents," but he added that no weapons would be deployed without the "prior agreement of the host government."

British officials simply refuse to discuss the issue but other knowledgeable observers note that a weapon like the B-57 is unlikely ever to be used except perhaps as a last resort since it would disrupt, if not destroy, the highly sensitive underwater listening devices that are at the core of NATO's own defense net.

# Nuclear Issues Complicate U.S. Relations

(Continued From Page 7)

Bermudian banks take pride in their "clean" reputation.

The notion of sovereignty is closely linked to that of independence among a growing number of black Bermudians. The prime minister has long been a proponent of the idea, although he denies having a timetable for its application. "We are living in a period," he said recently, "in which Bermudians are more and more aware of their effect in the world." Other black leaders believe that independence is the natural next step in the country's political evolution.

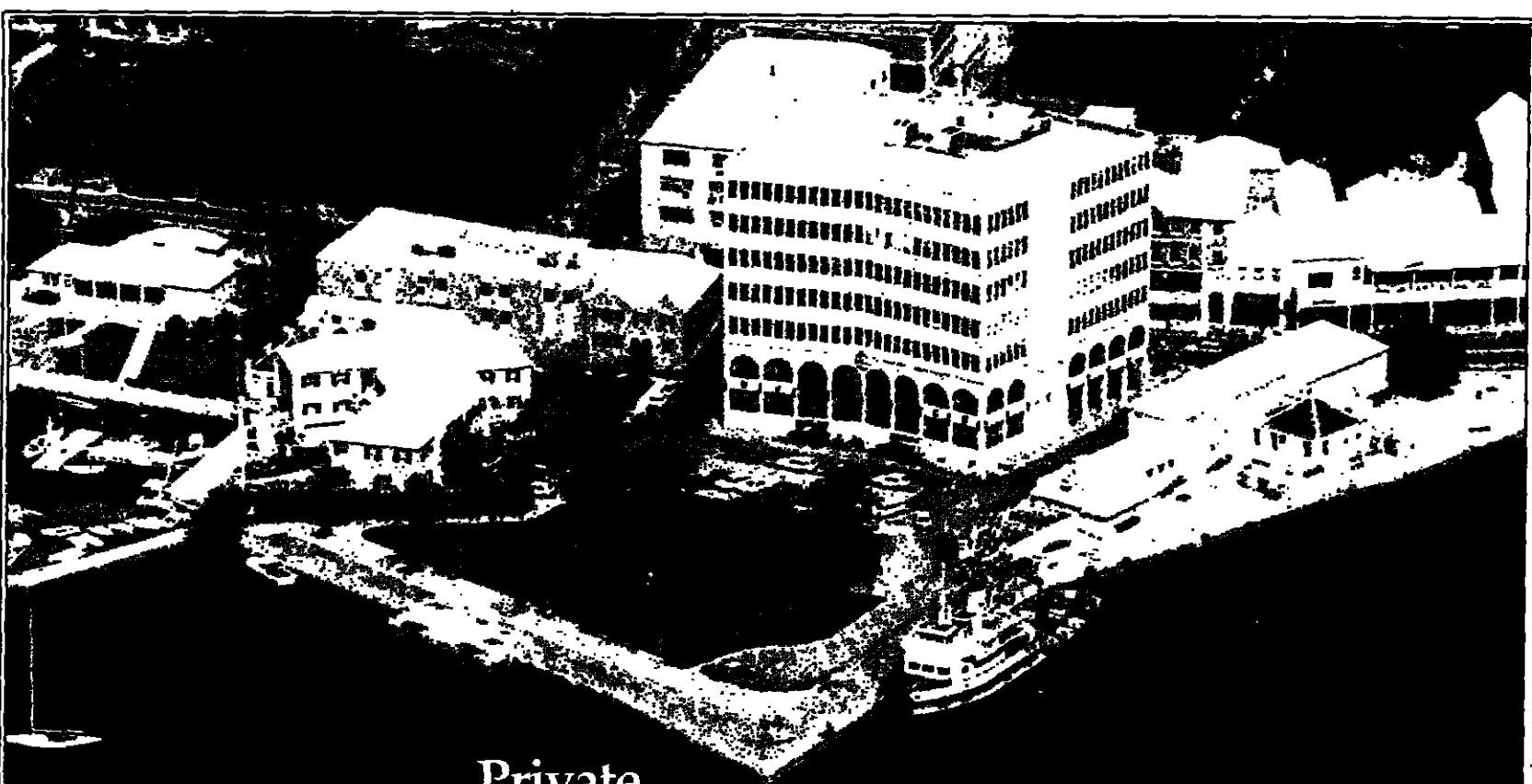
Austin Thomas, a former "shadow" minister of education in the Progressive Labor Party, believes that independence is inevitable and that the advantages would be substantial.

"One of the problems we have had in the tourism business is being unable to negotiate lower air-fare rates with U.S. carriers," Mr. Thomas said. "That must be done in London through BOAC [British Airways], which has little interest in helping tourists come to Bermuda. Also, if we are so important to U.S. security that they keep two

bases here, then we would like to negotiate a lease for those bases. That's the arrangement the U.S. has in many other places, but we cannot negotiate until we are independent."

However, polls taken through the years show that almost 95 percent of the white population is against independence and only about 20 percent of the island's total population favors the idea. Those opposed argue that the country possesses neither the bureaucracy nor the government expertise to govern itself.

— MARK MACNAMARA



# Private Independent and International

We offer highly sophisticated PRIVATE banking facilities including financial planning, asset management, and comprehensive personal and corporate trustee services. Our global investment management approach, backed by advanced communications and related systems, enables us to provide INTERNATIONAL investment portfolio management and custodian services on an advisory or fully discretionary basis to our customers, which include private individuals, multi-national corporations, pension funds, mutual funds, and unit trusts.

We are an INDEPENDENT bank established in Bermuda in 1859. The Bank is largely Bermudian owned with no dominant shareholder or group influencing our policies and sound judgment. This is particularly important in the evaluation of business and investment opportunities during times of uncertainty.

The Bank of Bermuda is INTERNATIONAL in character offering comprehensive financial services worldwide from Bermuda and through subsidiaries in New York, Hong Kong, and Guernsey. Channel Islands with representation in London.

These characteristics, with an emphasis on global asset management and negligible international loan exposure, place The Bank of Bermuda Group in a unique position to provide specialized assistance to sophisticated private investors and multi-national corporations.



# The Bank of Bermuda Limited



**CORPORATE BANKING DEPARTMENT**  
Personal and Corporate Banking Services  
27 Front Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda  
Cable: Bank of Bermuda  
Telex: 254121, 254122, 254123, 254124  
SWIFT: BBERBM  
B. of B. (Europe) Limited  
25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF  
Cable: Bank of Bermuda  
Telex: 254121, 254122, 254123, 254124  
B. of B. (Guernsey) Limited  
Bermuda House, St. Peter's Avenue, St. Peter Port  
Guernsey, Channel Islands  
Telephone: 4481 2200, Telex: 254121  
B. of B. (New York) Limited  
200 Park Avenue, 20th Floor  
New York, N.Y. 10022  
Cable: Bank of Bermuda  
Telex: 254121, 254122, 254123, 254124  
B. of B. (Hong Kong) Limited  
230 Leith Street, The Landmark  
23 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong  
Cable: Bank of Bermuda  
Telex: 254121, 254122, 254123, 254124

## CONTRIBUTORS

MARK MACNAMARA is a Miami-based journalist who writes the Caribbean and Latin America.

RIS MORRISON is the editor of Re Report, a fortnightly paper from London that covers reinsurance.

WARD ROSE is a business reporter for The Royal Gazette in Bermuda.

ROGER SCOTTON is a senior business reporter for The Royal Gazette in Bermuda.

CHARL M. WEINTRAUB is deputy foreign editor of The Washington Post.

## Freisenbruch-Darrow Management Services Ltd.

Professional Bermudian Group providing personalized management, consulting and computerized accounting services exempt offshore trading and insurance companies

Number One Parliament Street,  
P.O. Box H.M. 1125,  
Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda.  
Tel.: (809-29) 5-9208. Telex: 3744 F MIS BA.

Specialized loss reserve run-off  
and surplus relief programmes.  
Innovation in reinsurance.



**BELVEDERE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

3rd Floor, Bermudians Arcade, Queen Street  
Postal Address: P.O. Box 1648, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda  
Tel.: 809-295-3656, Telex: 3592 BELVEDER



NYSE Most Active					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
Unocal	21615	50 1/2	49 1/4	50 1/4	+ 1/4
Sealed Air	20524	34	33 1/2	34	+ 1/2
ITC	19507	36	34 3/4	35 1/2	+ 1/2
CMX	18514	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/2
GenIE	14281	59 1/4	58 1/2	59 1/4	+ 1/2
AT&T	14147	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/2
USPS	12590	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SouthCo	11911	20	19 1/2	20	+ 1/2
PhilPac	10823	33 1/4	32 3/4	33 1/4	+ 1/2
Olefin	10407	19 1/4	18 3/4	19 1/4	+ 1/2
1037	1037	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Texas	7232	36 1/4	35 1/2	36 1/4	+ 1/2
Sperry	6893	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/2
Walsh	6221	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
FordM	5231	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chng
Index	1263.47	1270.45	1255.85	1264.78	+ 4.87
Treasury	597.43	600.17	594.11	602.08	+ 2.99
NYSE	152.44	154.28	151.11	153.71	+ 2.56
Comp	512.68	517.70	509.45	513.11	+ 2.25

NYSE Diaries	

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	104.40	104.09	104.40	+ 0.63
Industrials	120.18	119.57	120.18	+ 0.72
Transp.	97.45	96.84	97.45	+ 0.73
Utilities	85.10	84.72	85.10	+ 0.66
Finance	107.65	107.37	107.65	+ 0.22

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.	
-------------------------	--

Friday's									
NYSE									
Closing									
<hr/>									
Vol. of 4 P.M. _____ 101,358,000									
Times: A P M _____ 99,780,000									

AMEX Diaries		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	306	308
Declined	224	267
Unchanged	268	246
Total Issues	787	783
New Issues	37	23
New Loans	7	5
Volume up	6,545,180	
Volume down	1,841,039	

Standard & Poor's Index	
-------------------------	--

NASDAQ Index					
	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Composite	775.26	+1.83	778.91	763.78	
Industrials	782.37	+1.62	787.43	763.54	
Finance	326.37	= 0.84	329.29	317.50	
Insurance	37.29	+2.85	33.44	24.18	
Utilities	263.27	+2.71	261.57	250.87	
Services	243.27	-0.16	243.16	241.89	
Transp.	225.54	+0.46	227.20	218.10	

AMEX Most Actives										
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg		Vol.	High	Low	Chg
BAT	2644	47.00	46.50	46.75	+	WYNN	117	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	4763	32.00	31.50	31.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	4456	32.00	31.50	31.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	4633	32.00	31.50	31.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	4477	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1195	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	SCHE	115	11.00	10.75	+
SCHE	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	AMEX	115	11.00	10.75	+
AMEX	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CHCR	115	11.00	10.75	+
CHCR	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	WYNN	115	11.00	10.75	+
WYNN	1174	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	CRDO	115	11.00	10.75	+
CRDO										

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	71.91	+ 0.27
Utilities	67.82	+ 0.44
Industrials	75.95	+ 0.06

Advanced	1837	911
Declined	377	638
Unchanged	444	444
Total Issues	1998	2005
New Highs	96	182
New Lows	5	7
Volume up	67,840,600	
Volume down	24,451,070	

	Buy	Sales	"58"1
March 28	174,445	444,823	1,499
March 27	174,567	427,282	1,175
March 26	171,504	461,843	951
March 25	184,471	494,834	2,176
March 22	190,482	467,274	2,014

\*Included in the sales figures

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

*Via The Associated Press*

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrial's	201.68	200.43	201.67	+ 1.24
Transport	154.97	157.91	154.80	+ 2.88
Utilities	80.38	79.79	80.35	+ 0.56
Finance	28.41	28.51	28.40	- 0.01
Commodities	186.64	179.54	186.64	+ 1.72

4 P.M. volume	11,010,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	7,900,000
Prev. cons. volume	7,900,000

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg	
229.41	227.89	229.59	+1	

## Stocks Stage Broad Advance

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made a broad advance Friday in response to encouraging news on the economic outlook.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks rose 6.07 to 1,266.78, cutting its loss for the week to 0.67 points.

Volume reached 101.35 million shares, against 99.76 million Thursday.

Before the market opened, the government reported that the index of leading economic indicators rose 0.7 percent in February. The increase in the index, which is designed to detect future economic trends, was larger than had been envisioned in most advance estimates on Wall Street.

In addition, market-watchers said, it appeared to be just about where investors wanted it to be — neither high enough to raise fears of upward pressure on interest rates, nor low enough to aggravate worries about a slowing in the pace of business activity.

To give the market another boost, there was the Federal Reserve's report late Thursday of a \$500-million decline in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, for the week ended March 18. Interest rates fell in the credit markets as that news came out.

With all that, however, analysts said investing institutions still seemed to be intent on selling some blue-chip issues before making their reports for the first quarter.

In the auto group, for example, General Motors dropped 1/4 to 73 and Ford Motor 1/4 to 42 1/2. The companies are faced with the prospect of

stepped-up competition from Japanese manufacturers, who plan to increase shipments of cars to this country with the expiration this weekend of voluntary import quotas.

Sea-Land tumbled 4 1/2 to 19 1/2 after the company projected sharply lower first-quarter earnings. Among other companies in the container-shipping business, shares of American President dropped 4 1/4 to 34, and Sea Containers Ltd. lost 1 1/4 to 37 1/4.

In the plus column, Mobasco picked up 2 to 31 1/2. A Miami investment firm proposed to acquire the company for \$32 a share.

Unocal rose 3/4 to 50 1/2 and led the active list on volume of more than 2.1 million shares. The stock climbed 2 1/4 points Thursday, when an investment group headed by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, said it was considering seeking to gain control of the company or to restructure it.

In the daily tally on the Big Board, about two issues rose in price for every one that lost ground. The exchange's composite common-stock index gained .62 to 104.60.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 121.91 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials rose 1.24 to 201.67, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was up 1.12 to 180.66.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market added 1.03 to 279.20. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 229.59, up 1.49.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
----------	------	-----	-------	------	------	----



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Index  
P.12  
P.13  
P.14  
P.15  
P.16  
P.17  
P.18  
P.19  
P.20  
P.21  
P.22  
P.23  
P.24  
P.25  
P.26  
P.27  
P.28  
P.29  
P.30  
P.31  
P.32  
P.33  
P.34  
P.35  
P.36  
P.37  
P.38  
P.39  
P.40  
P.41  
P.42  
P.43  
P.44  
P.45  
P.46  
P.47  
P.48  
P.49  
P.50  
P.51  
P.52  
P.53  
P.54  
P.55  
P.56  
P.57  
P.58  
P.59  
P.60  
P.61  
P.62  
P.63  
P.64  
P.65  
P.66  
P.67  
P.68  
P.69  
P.70  
P.71  
P.72  
P.73  
P.74  
P.75  
P.76  
P.77  
P.78  
P.79  
P.80  
P.81  
P.82  
P.83  
P.84  
P.85  
P.86  
P.87  
P.88  
P.89  
P.90  
P.91  
P.92  
P.93  
P.94  
P.95  
P.96  
P.97  
P.98  
P.99  
P.100  
P.101  
P.102  
P.103  
P.104  
P.105  
P.106  
P.107  
P.108  
P.109  
P.110  
P.111  
P.112  
P.113  
P.114  
P.115  
P.116  
P.117  
P.118  
P.119  
P.120  
P.121  
P.122  
P.123  
P.124  
P.125  
P.126  
P.127  
P.128  
P.129  
P.130  
P.131  
P.132  
P.133  
P.134  
P.135  
P.136  
P.137  
P.138  
P.139  
P.140  
P.141  
P.142  
P.143  
P.144  
P.145  
P.146  
P.147  
P.148  
P.149  
P.150  
P.151  
P.152  
P.153  
P.154  
P.155  
P.156  
P.157  
P.158  
P.159  
P.160  
P.161  
P.162  
P.163  
P.164  
P.165  
P.166  
P.167  
P.168  
P.169  
P.170  
P.171  
P.172  
P.173  
P.174  
P.175  
P.176  
P.177  
P.178  
P.179  
P.180  
P.181  
P.182  
P.183  
P.184  
P.185  
P.186  
P.187  
P.188  
P.189  
P.190  
P.191  
P.192  
P.193  
P.194  
P.195  
P.196  
P.197  
P.198  
P.199  
P.200  
P.201  
P.202  
P.203  
P.204  
P.205  
P.206  
P.207  
P.208  
P.209  
P.210  
P.211  
P.212  
P.213  
P.214  
P.215  
P.216  
P.217  
P.218  
P.219  
P.220  
P.221  
P.222  
P.223  
P.224  
P.225  
P.226  
P.227  
P.228  
P.229  
P.230  
P.231  
P.232  
P.233  
P.234  
P.235  
P.236  
P.237  
P.238  
P.239  
P.240  
P.241  
P.242  
P.243  
P.244  
P.245  
P.246  
P.247  
P.248  
P.249  
P.250  
P.251  
P.252  
P.253  
P.254  
P.255  
P.256  
P.257  
P.258  
P.259  
P.260  
P.261  
P.262  
P.263  
P.264  
P.265  
P.266  
P.267  
P.268  
P.269  
P.270  
P.271  
P.272  
P.273  
P.274  
P.275  
P.276  
P.277  
P.278  
P.279  
P.280  
P.281  
P.282  
P.283  
P.284  
P.285  
P.286  
P.287  
P.288  
P.289  
P.290  
P.291  
P.292  
P.293  
P.294  
P.295  
P.296  
P.297  
P.298  
P.299  
P.300  
P.301  
P.302  
P.303  
P.304  
P.305  
P.306  
P.307  
P.308  
P.309  
P.310  
P.311  
P.312  
P.313  
P.314  
P.315  
P.316  
P.317  
P.318  
P.319  
P.320  
P.321  
P.322  
P.323  
P.324  
P.325  
P.326  
P.327  
P.328  
P.329  
P.330  
P.331  
P.332  
P.333  
P.334  
P.335  
P.336  
P.337  
P.338  
P.339  
P.340  
P.341  
P.342  
P.343  
P.344  
P.345  
P.346  
P.347  
P.348  
P.349  
P.350  
P.351  
P.352  
P.353  
P.354  
P.355  
P.356  
P.357  
P.358  
P.359  
P.360  
P.361  
P.362  
P.363  
P.364  
P.365  
P.366  
P.367  
P.368  
P.369  
P.370  
P.371  
P.372  
P.373  
P.374  
P.375  
P.376  
P.377  
P.378  
P.379  
P.380  
P.381  
P.382  
P.383  
P.384  
P.385  
P.386  
P.387  
P.388  
P.389  
P.390  
P.391  
P.392  
P.393  
P.394  
P.395  
P.396  
P.397  
P.398  
P.399  
P.400  
P.401  
P.402  
P.403  
P.404  
P.405  
P.406  
P.407  
P.408  
P.409  
P.410  
P.411  
P.412  
P.413  
P.414  
P.415  
P.416  
P.417  
P.418  
P.419  
P.420  
P.421  
P.422  
P.423  
P.424  
P.425  
P.426  
P.427  
P.428  
P.429  
P.430  
P.431  
P.432  
P.433  
P.434  
P.435  
P.436  
P.437  
P.438  
P.439  
P.440  
P.441  
P.442  
P.443  
P.444  
P.445  
P.446  
P.447  
P.448  
P.449  
P.450  
P.451  
P.452  
P.453  
P.454  
P.455  
P.456  
P.457  
P.458  
P.459  
P.460  
P.461  
P.462  
P.463  
P.464  
P.465  
P.466  
P.467  
P.468  
P.469  
P.470  
P.471  
P.472  
P.473  
P.474  
P.475  
P.476  
P.477  
P.478  
P.479  
P.480  
P.481  
P.482  
P.483  
P.484  
P.485  
P.486  
P.487  
P.488  
P.489  
P.490  
P.491  
P.492  
P.493  
P.494  
P.495  
P.496  
P.497  
P.498  
P.499  
P.500  
P.501  
P.502  
P.503  
P.504  
P.505  
P.506  
P.507  
P.508  
P.509  
P.510  
P.511  
P.512  
P.513  
P.514  
P.515  
P.516  
P.517  
P.518  
P.519  
P.520  
P.521  
P.522  
P.523  
P.524  
P.525  
P.526  
P.527  
P.528  
P.529  
P.530  
P.531  
P.532  
P.533  
P.534  
P.535  
P.536  
P.537  
P.538  
P.539  
P.540  
P.541  
P.542  
P.543  
P.544  
P.545  
P.546  
P.547  
P.548  
P.549  
P.550  
P.551  
P.552  
P.553  
P.554  
P.555  
P.556  
P.557  
P.558  
P.559  
P.560  
P.561  
P.562  
P.563  
P.564  
P.565  
P.566  
P.567  
P.568  
P.569  
P.570  
P.571  
P.572  
P.573  
P.574  
P.575  
P.576  
P.577  
P.578  
P.579  
P.580  
P.581  
P.582  
P.583  
P.584  
P.585  
P.586  
P.587  
P.588  
P.589  
P.590  
P.591  
P.592  
P.593  
P.594  
P.595  
P.596  
P.597  
P.598  
P.599  
P.600  
P.601  
P.602  
P.603  
P.604  
P.605  
P.606  
P.607  
P.608  
P.609  
P.610  
P.611  
P.612  
P.613  
P.614  
P.615  
P.616  
P.617  
P.618  
P.619  
P.620  
P.621  
P.622  
P.623  
P.624  
P.625  
P.626  
P.627  
P.628  
P.629  
P.630  
P.631  
P.632  
P.633  
P.634  
P.635  
P.636  
P.637  
P.638  
P.639  
P.640  
P.641  
P.642  
P.643  
P.644  
P.645  
P.646  
P.647  
P.648  
P.649  
P.650  
P.651  
P.652  
P.653  
P.654  
P.655  
P.656  
P.657  
P.658  
P.659  
P.660  
P.661  
P.662  
P.663  
P.664  
P.665  
P.666  
P.667  
P.668  
P.669  
P.670  
P.671  
P.672  
P.673  
P.674  
P.675  
P.676  
P.677  
P.678  
P.679  
P.680  
P.681  
P.682  
P.683  
P.684  
P.685  
P.686  
P.687  
P.688  
P.689  
P.690  
P.691  
P.692  
P.693  
P.694  
P.695  
P.696  
P.697  
P.698  
P.699  
P.700  
P.701  
P.702  
P.703  
P.704  
P.705  
P.706  
P.707  
P.708  
P.709  
P.710  
P.711  
P.712  
P.713  
P.714  
P.715  
P.716  
P.717  
P.718  
P.719  
P.720  
P.721  
P.722  
P.723  
P.724  
P.725  
P.726  
P.727  
P.728  
P.729  
P.730  
P.731  
P.732  
P.733  
P.734  
P.735  
P.736  
P.737  
P.738  
P.739  
P.740  
P.741  
P.742  
P.743  
P.744  
P.745  
P.746  
P.747  
P.748  
P.749  
P.750  
P.751  
P.752  
P.753  
P.754  
P.755  
P.756  
P.757  
P.758  
P.759  
P.760  
P.761  
P.762  
P.763  
P.764  
P.765  
P.766  
P.767  
P.768  
P.769  
P.770  
P.771  
P.772  
P.773  
P.774  
P.775  
P.776  
P.777  
P.778  
P.779  
P.780  
P.781  
P.782  
P.783  
P.784  
P.785  
P.786  
P.787  
P.788  
P.789  
P.790  
P.791  
P.792  
P.793  
P.794  
P.795  
P.796  
P.797  
P.798  
P.799  
P.800  
P.801  
P.802  
P.803  
P.804  
P.805  
P.806  
P.807  
P.808  
P.809  
P.810  
P.811  
P.812  
P.813  
P.814  
P.815  
P.816  
P.817  
P.818  
P.819  
P.820  
P.821  
P.822  
P.823  
P.824  
P.825  
P.826  
P.827  
P.828  
P.829  
P.830  
P.831  
P.832  
P.833  
P.834  
P.835  
P.836  
P.837  
P.838  
P.839  
P.840  
P.841  
P.842  
P.843  
P.844  
P.845  
P.846  
P.847  
P.848  
P.849  
P.850  
P.851  
P.852  
P.853  
P.854  
P.855  
P.856  
P.857  
P.858  
P.859  
P.860  
P.861  
P.862  
P.863  
P.864  
P.865  
P.866  
P.867  
P.868  
P.869  
P.870  
P.871  
P.872  
P.873  
P.874  
P.875  
P.876  
P.877  
P.878  
P.879  
P.880  
P.881  
P.882  
P.883  
P.884  
P.885  
P.886  
P.887  
P.888  
P.889  
P.890  
P.891  
P.892  
P.893  
P.894  
P.895  
P.896  
P.897  
P.898  
P.899  
P.900  
P.901  
P.902  
P.903  
P.904  
P.905  
P.906  
P.907  
P.908  
P.909  
P.910  
P.911  
P.912  
P.913  
P.914  
P.915  
P.916  
P.917  
P.918  
P.919  
P.920  
P.921  
P.922  
P.923  
P.924  
P.925  
P.926  
P.927  
P.928  
P.929  
P.930  
P.931  
P.932  
P.933  
P.934  
P.935  
P.936  
P.937  
P.938  
P.939  
P.940  
P.941  
P.942  
P.943  
P.944  
P.945  
P.946  
P.947  
P.948  
P.949  
P.950  
P.951  
P.952  
P.953  
P.954  
P.955  
P.956  
P.957  
P.958  
P.959  
P.960  
P.961  
P.962  
P.963  
P.964  
P.965  
P.966  
P.967  
P.968  
P.969  
P.970  
P.971  
P.972  
P.973  
P.974  
P.975  
P.976  
P.977  
P.978  
P.979  
P.980  
P.981  
P.982  
P.983  
P.984  
P.985  
P.986  
P.987  
P.988  
P.989  
P.990  
P.991  
P.992  
P.993  
P.994  
P.995  
P.996  
P.997  
P.998  
P.999  
P.1000

## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Reagan's Mixed Signals Deficit Compromise

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shortly before last November's election, President Ronald Reagan said the federal deficit was "shrinking" and would amount to just \$172 billion in the current fiscal year. But the administration's latest estimate is that the deficit will amount to \$222.23 billion, more than the last pre-election estimate. The administration's own optimistic assumptions about continuing economic growth in 1986 and the willingness of Congress to give the president the budget cuts he wants, the administration is now at the deficit will be \$180 billion in the fiscal year 1986. It now seems, however, that Congress will not accept the president's plan to cut military and social security spending. Is Mr. Reagan's deficit estimate a realistic one?

He has started to signal his willingness to start the process of compromise. But compromise on what? At a meeting with Senate Republicans last week, the president's unwillingness to cut his military budget and said Social Security. President keeps both military spending and Social Security from further trims, there will be precious little room for compromise. Social Security, military spending and the debt constitute three-fourths of the budget. One listens carefully to the signals being emitted by the president, there appears to be greater willingness to trim both Social Security outlays.

is news conference last week Mr. Reagan, when asked that he was ready to reduce Social Security, went through a series of evasive maneuvers. "I still don't know," he began, as though his answer was going to be "no." (he never finished the sentence. He then said, "although I refer to COLA's in my statements during the campaign," cost-of-living adjustments. He made his seemingly unequivocal defense of Social Security during the campaign, to protect the benefits those now receiving or eventually to receive them, he was, "answering what I thought were some demagogic falsehoods. I had some kind of a secret plan to destroy Social Security." He added, "I didn't mean it, but it was interpreted as that."

At the point where it sounded as though he was saying would be willing to see the cost-of-living increase suspended for a year, as some congressmen have proposed, it again drew back, saying that "we're wasting a lot of time about it," because "Social Security is running on a budget that is totally funded by a tax that can only be used for Social Security." He continued: "So, when we're talking about Social Security, we're not talking about the deficit at all." President is incorrect about that, but no one he listens to is likely to tell him or convince him that Social Security is the unified federal budget. Surpluses or deficits in the Social Security trust fund are indeed included in the unified federal budget. A reduction in the Social Security surplus does reduce the federal deficit.

Mr. Reagan obviously does not want to take the lead in Social Security, an issue that has hurt him, or alarmed him in the past, although he appears willing to go along with suspension of the Social Security cost-of-living adjustment. Congress will take the initiative. However, politicians in November 1986 will not be eager to touch Social Security unless the president, who cannot run again, gives the go-ahead. Mr. Reagan seems determined to give as little as possible. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

### Jardines Writes Off Ship Fleet

Firm Posts Loss  
Of \$118 Million

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings, the big Hong Kong trading company, said Friday that it had taken a writedown in 1984 of 554 million Hong Kong dollars (\$71 million) for its shipping assets and will withdraw from shipowning.

The writedown, the biggest component of a total 673-million-dollar extraordinary charge against 1984 earnings, resulted in a loss for 1984 of 918 million dollars, compared with net income of 351 million dollars a year earlier, the company said.

Simon Keswick, chairman, said the charge also included 159 million dollars for a writedown of U.S. property holdings and 108 million for the company's share of 1984 losses incurred by Hongkong Land Co. Jardines owns 35.5 percent of Hongkong Land, the colony's largest property company.

The company also reported exchange-translation losses of 125 million dollars for overseas assets and liabilities, reflecting the Hong Kong dollar's appreciation against the British pound, the Australian dollar and the yen in 1984.

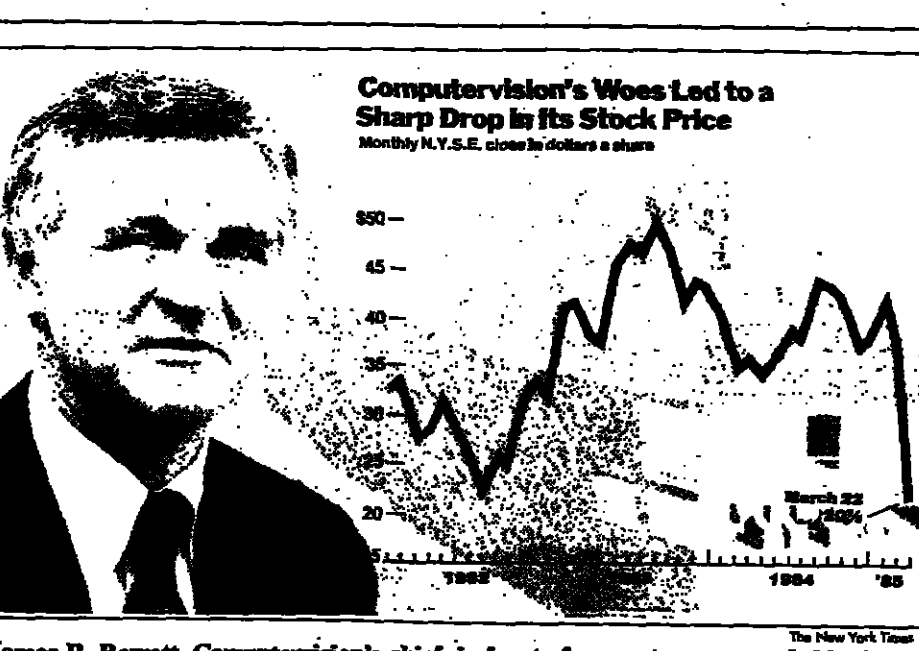
Excluding the extraordinary charges, Jardines earned 80 million dollars, down 42 percent from 139 million in 1983, the company reported. Mr. Keswick said the move out of shipping would take three years and would also affect vessels related to its offshore oil-service business. "We've now come to the conclusion that the market has got considerably worse and it's a lousy business to be in," he said. "It is capital intensive and we can foresee no early end to conditions of oversupply."

Jardines now owns 20 ships, down from a peak of 35 in the early 1980s. Eight of them are in the spot market and the others are under long-term charter.

Jardines, founded 152 years ago, is one of the colony's leading shipping and trading companies. Its fortunes have suffered in recent years, however, because of its heavy exposure in Hong Kong's deflating property market.

Since his arrival in 1983 as chairman of both Jardines and Hongkong Land, Mr. Keswick has not been able to give specific indications as to what the package would contain. His announcement came a day after the U.S. Senate passed a resolution calling on President Ronald Reagan to retaliate against what it said were unfair Japanese trade practices.

That resolution, passed on a 92-0 vote, came after Japan announced that it would raise its car exports next year by about 25 percent over quotas that expire on Sunday.



James R. Berrett, Computervision's chief, in front of computer-generated ship design.

### Computervision Gambles Its Future Onetime Pacesetter Scrambles to Regain Lost Prestige

By Eric N. Berg  
New York Times Service

BEDFORD, Massachusetts — Like a politician on the campaign trail, James R. Berrett was on the stump last month. In a one-week tour through Europe, the chief executive of Computervision Corp. gave five speeches, sat down with reporters and salesmen in Britain and France, met with top French government officials and logged close to 1,000 miles.

Mr. Berrett was at it again, trying to sell an idea that he has bet his company on and that he has touted worldwide. It is that all aspects of factory production — from design to assembly to quality control — can be automated by Computervision in a system linked by several computers made by different companies.

The system is one of the newest applications of CAD/CAM, the computerized design and manufacturing process that took designers and engineers by storm when Computervision pioneered it in the 1970s. In essence, the new application allows engineers to design and build everything from hair dryers to lawnmowers with a computer that creates blueprints on a screen and that can also drive machine tools.

So far, however, there have been more skeptics than buyers for Mr. Berrett's system. Many customers have spurned it, fearing his disparate computers will not work together. Instead, they have flocked to systems made by IBM, Intergraph and Apple — based on a single computer line. If Mr. Berrett cannot reverse that situation soon, Computervision could lose the chance to re-establish itself as the pacesetter in CAD/CAM, and the company that was once a pioneer could become an also-ran.

"The question in everyone's mind is this: Is Mr. Berrett's strategy ever going to happen, and if so, when?" said Joseph A. Gresson, a former top marketing executive at Computervision and now president of his own CAM company. "How long will it be before the new products replace revenue from the old? And can they afford to wait?"

The situation has grown so serious, in fact, that Computervision announced two weeks ago that it would barely earn a profit in the current quarter. For the company that was once CAD/CAM's undisputed leader, the announcement was a shock. On Wall Street, which had grown accustomed to meteoric rises in Computervision's earnings, the company's stock went into a tailspin.

Computervision has been No. 1 in the total CAD/CAM market for several years. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

### Leading Index Of U.S. Economy Rises by 0.7%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's main economic forecasting gauge rose a healthy 0.7 percent in February, the Commerce Department said Friday, leading administration officials and some private forecasters to predict an upturn in economic activity in the months ahead.

The February gain in the Index of Leading Indicators followed an even stronger January increase of 1.5 percent, the biggest rise in almost two years.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the new report offered encouragement that current slower growth "will be followed by better performances in the period ahead."

Mr. Baldrige said he was "particularly encouraged" by a 48-percent rebound in February for orders for new plant and equipment, a closely watched indicator of business plans to expand output in coming months. He said the rise was a "sign that capital spending this year will again be a driving force in the economic expansion."

Secretary Baldrige said increases in the leading index of 0.5 percent a month would be consistent with the administration's forecast of 4-percent economic growth this year. The index has increased only 0.3 percent on average in each of the last six months.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, noted that "some current economic statistics indicate a moderation of business activity," but added that "the leading indicators show a path of continuing growth in the months ahead. With the coming of spring, the indicators signal renewed optimism," he said.

The government last week issued a preliminary estimate of economic growth of only 2.1 percent for the first three months of this year. Many leading forecasters had been expecting higher growth and immediately attacked the "flash" projection as being unrealistically low.

Michael Evans, head of Evans Economics, a private forecasting firm, said the two-month-to-month gains in the index suggested that the slowdown in activity that started in December, the leading index fell 0.5 percent, its fourth decline since last June, when it dropped 0.9 percent.

The changes left the index at 167.5 percent of its 1967 base, compared with an index of 166.4 in January. The change in the January index was originally reported at 1.7 percent but was revised to 1.5 percent in Friday's report.

In Tokyo, the dollar fell to 250.750 Japanese yen from 253.275 yen Thursday. Other late dollar rates in Europe, compared with late Thursday: 3,095 Deutsche marks, down from 3,119; 2.62 Swiss francs, down from 2,649; 9,427 French francs, down from 9,5; and 1,979.50 Italian lire, down from 1,991.75. Dollar rates in New York as of 4 P.M., compared with rates Thursday, included: 3.06 DM, down from 3.121; 2.58 Swiss francs, down from 2.64; and 9.35 French francs, down from 9.55.

### Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on March 29, excluding fees.  
Bids for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	Sc.	Yen
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75

	Per	U.S.	Sw.	Sc.	Yen	U.S.	Sw.	Sc.	Yen
100 U.S.	1.0000	0.7556	3.3757	6.5596	163.33	136.48	103.74	340.75	







## NESS ROUNDUP

s Refuse  
rescue  
an Fund

**Reuters**  
Swiss banking announced on Friday a last-minute rescue fund to stop a Swiss bank from withdrawing the company's assets.

The new machine, to be marketed as an electronic video typewriter, offers the familiarity of a typewriter and the performance of a personal computer, according to Vittorio Levi, an Olivetti vice president.

The new equipment can process words, stock data, be connected to other information-technology equipment and can be run on software, the company said.

Olivetti said it hopes to win control of 40 percent of the European market, with about 400,000 machines valued at \$1 billion, by the end of 1986. This is equivalent to

'Telewriter' Introduced by Olivetti  
In Bid to Conquer European Market

**Agence France-Press**  
BERLIN — Olivetti SpA, attempting to convince 4 million shareholders in Europe, introduced on Friday a "telewriter" on Friday in a bid to stop a Swiss bank from withdrawing the company's assets.

The new machine, to be marketed as an electronic video typewriter, offers the familiarity of a typewriter and the performance of a personal computer, according to Vittorio Levi, an Olivetti vice president.

The new equipment can process words, stock data, be connected to other information-technology equipment and can be run on software, the company said.

Olivetti said it hopes to win control of 40 percent of the European market, with about 400,000 machines valued at \$1 billion, by the end of 1986. This is equivalent to

Olivetti's current share of the market for electronic typewriters.

Olivetti said the telewriter offers up to 40 percent more productivity than a traditional machine, representing one hour's work per day.

Mr. Levi said the machine would be priced at between \$1,650 and \$3,500, about 40 percent less than a personal computer. He said a secretary could be trained to use the equipment in less than three hours, compared with the two weeks he said is required to learn how to use an information-technology system.

Olivetti is Europe's biggest selling manufacturer of electronic typewriters, with 7,500 employees turning out a million machines a year worth \$300 million.

Mr. Levi also announced that an agreement with the French firm CIT-Alcatel to build a typewriter factory in France had been delayed because of the French company's

"very strong misgivings" about the size of the market.

Mr. Levi, turning to cooperation between Olivetti and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said that the trade balance between the groups was "widely" in Olivetti's favor.

He said Olivetti will sell nearly \$300 million worth of microcomputers to AT&T this year and will buy \$70 million worth of minicomputers from the U.S. company.

**Reuters**  
PARIS — Airbus Industrie said Friday that Thailand's domestic airline, Thai Airways Co., had ordered two Airbus aircraft from the European consortium. Airbus said the contract, including spare parts, would be worth more than \$125 million.

**Reuters**  
THAILAND — Airbus Industrie said Friday that Thailand's domestic airline, Thai Airways Co., had ordered two Airbus aircraft from the European consortium. Airbus said the contract, including spare parts, would be worth more than \$125 million.

U.S. Rejects  
Loan Request  
From Mazda

**United Press International**  
DETROIT — Mazda Motor Corp. says it may be forced to delay construction of an assembly plant near Detroit because its request for a \$20-million U.S. loan has been turned down.

Samuel Pierce Jr., U.S. secretary of housing and urban development, said the Japanese automaker only would be eligible for \$2.5 million of the \$20 million it had asked for in economic-development loans.

Mazda said Wednesday that "sufficient grant money" was critical to the project. Earlier, it said it needed a minimum of \$6.5 million in federal funding.

Bill Ott, a Mazda spokesman, said the project is "now entirely up in the air and could be delayed indefinitely."

Mazda said it needs the loans to begin construction of the \$450-million plant, which is expected to create 4,000 jobs. The plant had been scheduled to begin producing 240,000 cars a year in 1987.

Doug Ross, director of the Michigan's Department of Commerce, said the state will try to find other money to help Mazda.

"We're committed to a course of making sure Mazda builds its plants here," Mr. Ross said.

Compromises  
On the Deficit

(Continued from Page 11)  
little ground as possible, and preferably none at all. He is requesting that budget authority for the military grow by 10 percent in 1986 and 41 percent over the next three years, rising to \$411 billion in 1988 from \$293 billion in 1985. After correction for inflation, this would mean an estimated 6-percent increase in 1986, 8 percent in 1987 and 9 percent in 1988.

However, Donald T. Regan, Mr. Reagan's White House chief of staff, has been allowed to say that the administration might be willing to compromise with the Senate Republicans to curtail the growth of military spending. Mr. Regan, the former Treasury Secretary, did not say how much of a further cut there would be, and it is of interest that he, rather than Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, made the offer.

Mr. Regan said the White House did not want to deal with the overall rate of increase in military spending. Presumably, that is now too gross. Rather, said Mr. Regan, "if there are methods by which we can achieve savings, either through elimination of waste, or by stretching out a few things that are not necessary to our strategic or conventional weapons systems, perhaps we can cut back on spending."

It is conceivable that, when the compromise over military and social composition is over, the president could wind up with close to the \$50 billion in cuts he is seeking, although many legislators now believe the end result is more likely to be about \$30 billion. That would leave the deficit at about \$200 billion in 1986.

**Reuters**  
STORER Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Storer Communications Inc.'s chairman, Peter Storer, said the board of directors will vigorously fight a takeover attempt by a New Jersey group, Conson Partners, that said it wants to liquidate the broadcasting company.

Banks in Ireland  
Agree to Help  
Insurance Firm

**Reuters**  
DUBLIN — The Irish central bank will provide funds, in conjunction with other banks, to rescue Insurance Corp. of Ireland, the country's finance minister, Alan Dukes, said Friday.

Speaking in parliament during a debate on the government takeover of the corporation from Allied Irish Banks, Mr. Dukes said Ireland's treasury would not be involved in saving the company.

The corporation's total losses have been estimated by the government at being between \$20 million and \$120 million pounds (\$42 million and \$100 million).

Mr. Dukes told said the central bank's contribution would come from internal reserves.

Pan Am Cuts U.S. Fares  
To Regain Business

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways has slashed its transcontinental and New York-to-Miami fares following the settlement of a strike by its ground workers.

Several rival carriers on those routes said they would match, or nearly match, the new fares, which are effective immediately and apply to travel completed by June 1.

The new one-way fare between New York and Miami is \$99 Monday through Thursday, and \$109 Friday through Sunday, Pan Am said Thursday. The fare had been \$129 midweek and \$139 on weekends.

The airline's one-way fare between New York or Miami and Los Angeles, is \$129 Monday through Thursday and \$159 Friday through Sunday. The fares also would apply to New York-to-San Francisco

travel when that service resumes Monday, Pan Am said.

The only restriction on the new fares is that the tickets must be purchased through travel agents.

Pan Am's action had been anticipated. The airline was expected to cut fares once the strike was over in order to rebuild domestic passenger traffic. The walkout by the Transport Workers Union began Feb. 28 and ended Wednesday.

In Miami, an Eastern Airlines spokesman, Mark Wegel, said Eastern would match Pan Am's new transcontinental and New York-to-Miami fares.

United Airlines and American Airlines said they would come close to matching Pan Am's transcontinental fares. They said they would offer \$129 one-way fares Monday through Thursday and \$169 fares Friday through Sunday, beginning April 7.

Exxon Closes  
Aruba Refinery

**The Associated Press**  
ORANJESTAD, Aruba — Exxon Oil Corp. closed its 60-year-old refinery on Aruba on Thursday, as government officials continued the search for buyers of what had been the Caribbean island's major employer.

Although Thursday was the last regular workday, Exxon will delay dismantling the refinery to give government officials until June to find a buyer.

Exxon announced last year it would close the refinery, which employed 1,500 Arubans and produced 300,000 barrels of oil daily, after Venezuela told Exxon it would have to pay the world-market price for the crude oil Venezuela had been providing at a low price. Venezuela is just south of the island.

Exxon said loss of the cheaper oil made operations too costly.

## Floating Rate Notes

March 29

## Dollar

Coupon Yield Bid Ask

Issuer/Ref.

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

## Non Dollar

Coupon Yield Bid Ask

Issuer/Ref.

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

Allied Irish 95 104 94.94 94.94

ng Is Halted  
inbuy Stocks

been stretching Swiss says the investors may need refunds if there are as to save a fund," a spokesman said.







er-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for various companies like IBM, Microsoft, and others. Includes a sub-section for 'March 29' with specific price data.

March 29

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for various companies like IBM, Microsoft, and others. Includes a sub-section for 'March 29' with specific price data.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Various classified advertisements including: AUTO SHIPPING, AUTOS TAX FREE, LEGAL SERVICES, EDUCATION, SERVICES, and more. Each section contains specific details and contact information for the respective services.

**Oxford**  
America.  
(A Confidential Document.)

erica is changing; that is agreed. y, and from what, and to what, are not agreed. Yet stions touch us all. two years, 15 senior scholars from Oxford y studied these questions in depth. Their findings resented in America in Perspective. erica in Perspective is a detached, comprehensive e state of America today and the potential of tomorrow. It grinds no axes and pulls no punches. on fact, not opinion. Its purpose is under-not advocacy. 57 pages, America in Perspective casts a ng light on American politics, economics, markets ty. And a controversial light on the future of the 1 dream. ve all, America in Perspective provides an account of America now and where it will be in time. It may be the most comprehensive study of in existence today. missioned privately as a major \$200,000 Oxford study, America in Perspective had such a effect on its sponsors that they now urge that it a wider audience. ording, a limited number are being released for e. You can obtain a copy by means of the coupon erica in Perspective: the more important America company or you, the more you will profit from it.

**ADVERTISMENT**  
**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**  
Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
29 March 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose net asset values are based on issue prices. The following are the symbols and abbreviations used in the list:

(d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

**ALMA MANAGEMENT**  
(a) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(b) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(c) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(d) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(e) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(f) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(g) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(h) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(i) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(j) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(k) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(l) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(m) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(n) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(o) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(p) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(q) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(r) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(s) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(t) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(u) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(v) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(w) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(x) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(y) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14  
(z) - ALMA TRUST, S.A. \$15.14

**Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily**  
In the  
**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**

By Phone: Call your local INT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.

Cost: The basic rate is \$9.00 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted.

Credit: Cash American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Master Card, Access and Visa.

**HEAD OFFICE**  
PARIS: For France and all countries not listed below 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 75008 Paris, France. Tel: 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 42 92 22 87, 01 42 92 22 88, 01 42 92 22 89, 01 42 92 22 90, 01 42 92 22 91, 01 42 92 22 92, 01 42 92 22 93, 01 42 92 22 94, 01 42 92 22 95, 01 42 92 22 96, 01 42 92 22 97, 01 42 92 22 98, 01 42 92 22 99, 01 42 92 22 00, 01 42 92 22 01, 01 42 92 22 02, 01 42 92 22 03, 01 42 92 22 04, 01 42 92 22 05, 01 42 92 22 06, 01 42 92 22 07, 01 42 92 22 08, 01 42 92 22 09, 01 42 92 22 10, 01 42 92 22 11, 01 42 92 22 12, 01 42 92 22 13, 01 42 92 22 14, 01 42 92 22 15, 01 42 92 22 16, 01 42 92 22 17, 01 42 92 22 18, 01 42 92 22 19, 01 42 92 22 20, 01 42 92 22 21, 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 42 92 22 87, 01 42 92 22 88, 01 42 92 22 89, 01 42 92 22 90, 01 42 92 22 91, 01 42 92 22 92, 01 42 92 22 93, 01 42 92 22 94, 01 42 92 22 95, 01 42 92 22 96, 01 42 92 22 97, 01 42 92 22 98, 01 42 92 22 99, 01 42 92 22 00, 01 42 92 22 01, 01 42 92 22 02, 01 42 92 22 03, 01 42 92 22 04, 01 42 92 22 05, 01 42 92 22 06, 01 42 92 22 07, 01 42 92 22 08, 01 42 92 22 09, 01 42 92 22 10, 01 42 92 22 11, 01 42 92 22 12, 01 42 92 22 13, 01 42 92 22 14, 01 42 92 22 15, 01 42 92 22 16, 01 42 92 22 17, 01 42 92 22 18, 01 42 92 22 19, 01 42 92 22 20, 01 42 92 22 21, 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 42 92 22 87, 01 42 92 22 88, 01 42 92 22 89, 01 42 92 22 90, 01 42 92 22 91, 01 42 92 22 92, 01 42 92 22 93, 01 42 92 22 94, 01 42 92 22 95, 01 42 92 22 96, 01 42 92 22 97, 01 42 92 22 98, 01 42 92 22 99, 01 42 92 22 00, 01 42 92 22 01, 01 42 92 22 02, 01 42 92 22 03, 01 42 92 22 04, 01 42 92 22 05, 01 42 92 22 06, 01 42 92 22 07, 01 42 92 22 08, 01 42 92 22 09, 01 42 92 22 10, 01 42 92 22 11, 01 42 92 22 12, 01 42 92 22 13, 01 42 92 22 14, 01 42 92 22 15, 01 42 92 22 16, 01 42 92 22 17, 01 42 92 22 18, 01 42 92 22 19, 01 42 92 22 20, 01 42 92 22 21, 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 42 92 22 87, 01 42 92 22 88, 01 42 92 22 89, 01 42 92 22 90, 01 42 92 22 91, 01 42 92 22 92, 01 42 92 22 93, 01 42 92 22 94, 01 42 92 22 95, 01 42 92 22 96, 01 42 92 22 97, 01 42 92 22 98, 01 42 92 22 99, 01 42 92 22 00, 01 42 92 22 01, 01 42 92 22 02, 01 42 92 22 03, 01 42 92 22 04, 01 42 92 22 05, 01 42 92 22 06, 01 42 92 22 07, 01 42 92 22 08, 01 42 92 22 09, 01 42 92 22 10, 01 42 92 22 11, 01 42 92 22 12, 01 42 92 22 13, 01 42 92 22 14, 01 42 92 22 15, 01 42 92 22 16, 01 42 92 22 17, 01 42 92 22 18, 01 42 92 22 19, 01 42 92 22 20, 01 42 92 22 21, 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 42 92 22 87, 01 42 92 22 88, 01 42 92 22 89, 01 42 92 22 90, 01 42 92 22 91, 01 42 92 22 92, 01 42 92 22 93, 01 42 92 22 94, 01 42 92 22 95, 01 42 92 22 96, 01 42 92 22 97, 01 42 92 22 98, 01 42 92 22 99, 01 42 92 22 00, 01 42 92 22 01, 01 42 92 22 02, 01 42 92 22 03, 01 42 92 22 04, 01 42 92 22 05, 01 42 92 22 06, 01 42 92 22 07, 01 42 92 22 08, 01 42 92 22 09, 01 42 92 22 10, 01 42 92 22 11, 01 42 92 22 12, 01 42 92 22 13, 01 42 92 22 14, 01 42 92 22 15, 01 42 92 22 16, 01 42 92 22 17, 01 42 92 22 18, 01 42 92 22 19, 01 42 92 22 20, 01 42 92 22 21, 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 42 92 22 87, 01 42 92 22 88, 01 42 92 22 89, 01 42 92 22 90, 01 42 92 22 91, 01 42 92 22 92, 01 42 92 22 93, 01 42 92 22 94, 01 42 92 22 95, 01 42 92 22 96, 01 42 92 22 97, 01 42 92 22 98, 01 42 92 22 99, 01 42 92 22 00, 01 42 92 22 01, 01 42 92 22 02, 01 42 92 22 03, 01 42 92 22 04, 01 42 92 22 05, 01 42 92 22 06, 01 42 92 22 07, 01 42 92 22 08, 01 42 92 22 09, 01 42 92 22 10, 01 42 92 22 11, 01 42 92 22 12, 01 42 92 22 13, 01 42 92 22 14, 01 42 92 22 15, 01 42 92 22 16, 01 42 92 22 17, 01 42 92 22 18, 01 42 92 22 19, 01 42 92 22 20, 01 42 92 22 21, 01 42 92 22 22, 01 42 92 22 23, 01 42 92 22 24, 01 42 92 22 25, 01 42 92 22 26, 01 42 92 22 27, 01 42 92 22 28, 01 42 92 22 29, 01 42 92 22 30, 01 42 92 22 31, 01 42 92 22 32, 01 42 92 22 33, 01 42 92 22 34, 01 42 92 22 35, 01 42 92 22 36, 01 42 92 22 37, 01 42 92 22 38, 01 42 92 22 39, 01 42 92 22 40, 01 42 92 22 41, 01 42 92 22 42, 01 42 92 22 43, 01 42 92 22 44, 01 42 92 22 45, 01 42 92 22 46, 01 42 92 22 47, 01 42 92 22 48, 01 42 92 22 49, 01 42 92 22 50, 01 42 92 22 51, 01 42 92 22 52, 01 42 92 22 53, 01 42 92 22 54, 01 42 92 22 55, 01 42 92 22 56, 01 42 92 22 57, 01 42 92 22 58, 01 42 92 22 59, 01 42 92 22 60, 01 42 92 22 61, 01 42 92 22 62, 01 42 92 22 63, 01 42 92 22 64, 01 42 92 22 65, 01 42 92 22 66, 01 42 92 22 67, 01 42 92 22 68, 01 42 92 22 69, 01 42 92 22 70, 01 42 92 22 71, 01 42 92 22 72, 01 42 92 22 73, 01 42 92 22 74, 01 42 92 22 75, 01 42 92 22 76, 01 42 92 22 77, 01 42 92 22 78, 01 42 92 22 79, 01 42 92 22 80, 01 42 92 22 81, 01 42 92 22 82, 01 42 92 22 83, 01 42 92 22 84, 01 42 92 22 85, 01 42 92 22 86, 01 4







هذا من الأصل

SPORTS

# Who's This Great Pitcher the Mets Found in Tibet?

## One Clue: The Hayden Finch Story Is Letter Perfect

NEW YORK — The secret cannot be kept much longer. Questions are being asked, and sooner rather than later the New York Mets' management — and Sports Illustrated magazine — will have to produce a statement.

Just who is Hayden (Sidd) Finch? Who is this guy who can throw a fast ball at 168 miles (270 kilometers) per hour; who, the scouting reports rave, "Could be the phenom of all-time?"

This week's issue of Sports Illustrated, dated April 1, details the legend of Sidd Finch, written by George Plimpton.

"I never dreamed a baseball could be thrown that fast," the story quotes John Christensen, a prospect in the Mets' organization, after facing Finch in a secret, canvas-covered pitching cage at the team's spring training complex in St. Petersburg, Florida. "As for hitting the thing, frankly, I just don't think it's humanly possible."

Look at the copy of the scouting report, dated July 28, 1984, and signed by Bob

Schaefer, manager of the Mets' Class AAA team at Tidewater, Virginia.

"Unbelievable!" it says. "You got to see this." The evaluation rates Finch's fast ball velocity, and control, at "9." The highest possible rating allowed in the system is "3."

The magazine story is decorated with photos of Sidd, wearing one shoe, throwing at some soda bottles on a bench. There is Sidd talking to the Mets' pitching coach, Mel Stottlemyre. There is Sidd throwing, and other pictures of amazed Mets peering in to watch this 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter), 28-year-old right-hander.

It's almost too much to believe, a 14-page story about a guy raised in an orphanage in England, who was a dropout from Harvard University, who lives his own strange life-style and has never played an organized game of baseball — but learned how to throw the perfect pitch while in the mountains of Tibet.

The clue to the story is contained in an introductory paragraph.

"He's a pitcher, part yogi and part recluse. Impressively liberated from our opulent life-style, Sidd's deciding about yoga — and his future in baseball."

The first letter in the first few words, when strung together, read:

"H-I-S P-P-Y S-P-R-T-I-L-E-O-O-I-S D-A-Y."

"I published 530 stories a year," said Sports Illustrated's managing editor, Mark Mulvey. "So much of what we do has to do with things like drugs, salaries and now, point-shaving, things we have to do. But for once, I wanted to have fun."

Mulvey said he and Plimpton had discussed some sort of April Fool's piece a while ago.

"We thought about a compilation of pranks pulled over the years," Plimpton told the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

"But we couldn't come up with enough of those stories."

"Then we decided I would write my own. I've never had so much fun in my life writing a story," said Plimpton, who also has written first-person pieces about playing quarterback for professional football's Detroit Lions, boxing with Archie Moore and playing goalie in a hockey game with the Boston Bruins.

The Mets knew in advance the story was coming. The magazine had set up the pictures what it wanted to do.

Not everyone has figured out that Hayden Finch is a hoax.

"The phone has been ringing off the hook all day," the Mets' publicity director, Jay Horwitz, said from St. Petersburg. "A radio station called from Chicago and asked if Finch could really throw a fast ball at 168 mph. I told them, 'and you should

see his slider. He throws it at 120 mph.'"

The newspaper in St. Petersburg sent two reporters to the Mets' camp Thursday morning to look for Finch and, when the prank was revealed, telephoned its congratulations to Sports Illustrated.

"What really makes the story is the pictures," Mulvey said. Those shots of "Finch" really feature a friend of Lane Stewart, the Sports Illustrated photographer who took the pictures for the story. The picture of "Finch" riding a camel was taken two years ago when Stewart and his friend were on vacation.

Mulvey said he did not even know the name of the man pictured as Finch. "He's a schoolteacher in Chicago, and we had to promise him a copy of the swimsuit issue for him to go along with it."

"I think most of our readers will say, 'It's a great piece of fiction' and will realize it was done because this was our April Fool's issue," Mulvey said. "I hope some readers don't think this somehow damages our credibility."

## Dodgers king to ride for midt

BEACH, Florida — The Dodgers and Philadelphia Phillies have discussed a trade that would bring the Dodgers' seventh-inning closer, Mike Bielecki, to the Phillies and as many as four other players to the Dodgers.

Bielecki, who disclosed the news on the condition he be used, said the Phillies were asking for relief pitcher, catcher Jack Ryan, first baseman Sid Bream, and regarded minor-league player, Ralph Bryant.

"I would bring to an end my six-month search for a pitcher. The transaction hinges on the powerful arm of the Dodgers want to



Mike Schmidt

## Bruins' Best Tops Oilers', Kurri's 70th

BOSTON — To beat the best, the Boston Bruins knew they had to play their best. But it helped that the Edmonton Oilers didn't play like the team with the best record in the National Hockey League.

"They bring the best out of you," said Bruins coach, Harry Sinden.

"If you're not going to have a good game, you're going to get blown out," said the Bruins' goalie, Doug Keane, who is 7-1 in his last eight games. "They can score 10 goals very easily."

"I don't think we played very well," said Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather. "We made a couple of dumb mistakes in our own end and, all of a sudden, we're down 3-1."

Boston, which was 1-4-1 in its previous six games, ended up beating the Oilers, who were 2-0-1 in their last three games, 6-3 Thursday night.

In other games it was Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1; New Jersey 3, Washington 2; Montreal 5, St. Louis 1 and Quebec 4, the New York Islanders 2. The Flyers' victory clinched the Patrick Division championship, their eighth division

title in the 18 years of the franchise.

Edmonton set a blistering pace early in its contest and went ahead, 1-0, on Jari Kurri's 70th goal of the season 5:49 into the game. He joined teammate Wayne Gretzky and the Bruins' former star, Phil Esposito, as the only 70-goal scorers in NHL history. Kurri is the first right wing to reach that level.

But starting at 14:32 of the first period, the Bruins reeled off three goals in 4:11. Dave Reid started the rally with a goal on a power play and Louis Slaughter and Rick Middleton completed it.

"We were ready for the first 14 minutes and then they took the game away from us," said Gretzky, who tied his own NHL record with his 125th assist, on Kurri's goal.

Sather said his team's attitude has changed since it won the Stanley Cup last season.

"Last year, we had a very hungry hockey club," he said. "This year it's not quite as hungry as it was."

"It's going to take an awful lot of commitment and dedication and concentration in order to get the same type of effort."

"They're tough to defense," Sinden said of the Oilers, who lead the NHL with 371 goals. "Fortunately, they give you plenty of chances to score."

### NHL FOCUS

They're such a good team," said Boston's coach, Harry Sinden.

"If you're not going to have a good game, you're going to get blown out," said the Bruins' goalie, Doug Keane, who is 7-1 in his last eight games. "They can score 10 goals very easily."

"I don't think we played very well," said Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather. "We made a couple of dumb mistakes in our own end and, all of a sudden, we're down 3-1."

Boston, which was 1-4-1 in its previous six games, ended up beating the Oilers, who were 2-0-1 in their last three games, 6-3 Thursday night.

In other games it was Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1; New Jersey 3, Washington 2; Montreal 5, St. Louis 1 and Quebec 4, the New York Islanders 2. The Flyers' victory clinched the Patrick Division championship, their eighth division

### WASH. POST SERVICE

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Rupp Arena, site of the finals of the NCAA tournament, is a basketball palace like no other. It seats 23,000 and, from some angles, resembles an enormous warehouse painted in the shade of brown favored by the man for whom it is named.

I love the place; I also hate it.

The rapture for Rupp is because it celebrates a game that, when played properly, eclipses all others. No other team game requires quite the combination of grace and force as basketball, or so much imagination so quickly.

What is wicked about Rupp Arena is that it stands as a symbol of something wonderfully pure being poisoned, for when you walk in you walk away from just about everything associated with higher education.

Kentucky basketball and Adolph Rupp are among the enduring myths in the United States. They remind us, as the NCAA tournament coincides here this weekend, of what is special about college sport and of what is sick.

For pressure at the lid-tightest, listen to this from an ally of Kentucky's school paper about a new coach:

"... will face the handicap that all new



Murray Bannerman stopped Brian Propp and the Flyers Wednesday night in Chicago, but Flyers rebounded Thursday night to beat Red Wings, and win the Patrick Division title.

## Tulane Case Has Coaches Concerned

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — College basketball coaches, gathered here for the annual meeting of the NCAA Coaches Association, spent most of Thursday talking about the alleged point-shaving scandal that has rocked Tulane University in New Orleans. Some said they are considering asking for \$50 to \$100 monthly stipends for student-athletes to help them avoid being lured into gambling schemes.

Jack Hartman, the Kansas coach who is president of the NCAA Coaches Association, said the organization "supports programs to aggressively solve problems dealing with ethics, drugs and gambling."

"Our position is that it is critical to provide support to the student-athlete to protect the credibility of the sport," Hartman said. "We need to recognize the problems and the dangers. Only having money for basic needs" makes the athletes "vulnerable."

Other coaches agreed it was nearly impossible to detect when students are being asked to participate in point-shaving schemes.

Jim Harrick of Pepperdine was just one of many coaches who expressed "shock, dismay and concern" about the Tulane case.

"What can we as coaches do? We

can't put the players in cages and lock them up," he said.

"Of my five starters, only one has both parents at home, they are extremely poor, very susceptible and grossly naive," Harrick said. "We're pitting young men against street-smart adults. It's just no contest."

"The fans are going to be sad about it. Basketball is soaring in popularity and, even if there is no substance to the point-shaving charges, we know that something is basically wrong," said Norm Sloan, the coach at Florida.

"We do the same thing everybody else does. We tell our players about drugs, cheating on exams and gambling," he said. "Honestly, I don't know how much of it they hear. Some of them might be approached and never recognize it."

**5th Tulane Student Arrested**

A fifth Tulane University student was arrested Thursday in connection with allegations of point-shaving by members of the school's basketball team, The New York Times reported from New Orleans.

The arrest took place shortly after two players testified before a grand jury that began hearing the case Thursday morning.

The student, Mark Howard Olesky, 21, of Fair Lawn, New Jersey, was booked on two counts of bribery of sports participants, two counts of conspiracy to commit bribery of sports participants and one count of conspiracy to distribute cocaine, according to a spokesman for the district attorney. Olesky is not a player.

Among those testifying before the grand jury in connection with the basketball case were two players who have been granted immunity from prosecution, Clyde Eads from Tampa, Florida, and Jon Johnson from Columbus, Georgia, both starting senior forwards.

Harry Connick, the New Orleans district attorney who initiated the investigation, said that "as a by-product of this investigation" he had "reason to believe there may be some violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association recruiting rules."

He said later he had discussed the possible violations with an NCAA official and with Eamon M. Kelly, Tulane's president.

The team's coach, Ned Fowle, and an assistant coach, Kirk Sauter, appeared at the courthouse Thursday, but their testimony was postponed. Most of the basketball team, including the three players who were arrested, appeared at the courthouse in connection with the investigation but did not testify.

## REBOARD

### Hockey

Standings	Patrick Division	Adams Division	Presley Division
1	20	17	15
2	24	19	16
3	25	20	17
4	26	21	18
5	27	22	19
6	28	23	20
7	29	24	21
8	30	25	22
9	31	26	23
10	32	27	24
11	33	28	25
12	34	29	26
13	35	30	27
14	36	31	28
15	37	32	29
16	38	33	30
17	39	34	31
18	40	35	32
19	41	36	33
20	42	37	34
21	43	38	35
22	44	39	36
23	45	40	37
24	46	41	38
25	47	42	39
26	48	43	40
27	49	44	41
28	50	45	42
29	51	46	43
30	52	47	44
31	53	48	45
32	54	49	46
33	55	50	47
34	56	51	48
35	57	52	49
36	58	53	50
37	59	54	51
38	60	55	52
39	61	56	53
40	62	57	54
41	63	58	55
42	64	59	56
43	65	60	57
44	66	61	58
45	67	62	59
46	68	63	60
47	69	64	61
48	70	65	62
49	71	66	63
50	72	67	64
51	73	68	65
52	74	69	66
53	75	70	67
54	76	71	68
55	77	72	69
56	78	73	70
57	79	74	71
58	80	75	72
59	81	76	73
60	82	77	74
61	83	78	75
62	84	79	76
63	85	80	77
64	86	81	78
65	87	82	79
66	88	83	80
67	89	84	81
68	90	85	82
69	91	86	83
70	92	87	84
71	93	88	85
72	94	89	86
73	95	90	87
74	96	91	88
75	97	92	89
76	98	93	90
77	99	94	91
78	100	95	92
79	101	96	93
80	102	97	94
81	103	98	95
82	104	99	96
83	105	100	97
84	106	101	98
85	107	102	99
86	108	103	100
87	109	104	101
88	110	105	102
89	111	106	103
90	112	107	104
91	113	108	105
92	114	109	106
93	115	110	107
94	116	111	108
95	117	112	109
96	118	113	110
97	119	114	111
98	120	115	112
99	121	116	113
100	122	117	114

### Basketball

Standings	Atlantic Division	Central Division	Midwest Division	Pacific Division
1	20	17	15	13
2	24	19	16	17
3	25	20	17	21
4	26	21	18	25
5	27	22	19	29
6	28	23	20	33
7	29	24	21	37
8	30	25	22	41
9	31	26	23	45
10	32	27	24	49
11	33	28	25	53
12	34	29	26	57
13	35	30	27	61
14	36	31	28	65
15	37	32	29	69
16	38	33	30	73
17	39	34	31	77
18	40	35	32	81
19	41	36	33	85
20	42	37	34	89
21	43	38	35	93
22	44	39	36	97
23	45	40	37	101
24	46	41	38	105
25	47	42	39	109
26	48	43	40	113
27	49	44	41	117
28	50	45	42	121
29	51	46	43	125
30	52	47	44	129
31	53	48	45	133
32	54	49	46	137
33	55	50	47	141
34	56	51	48	145
35	57	52	49	149
36	58	53	50	153
37	59	54	51	157
38	60	55	52	161
39	61	56	53	165
40	62	57	54	169
41	63	58	55	173
42	64	59	56	177
43	65	60	57	181
44	66	61	58	185
45	67	62	59	189
46	68	63	60	193
47	69	64	61	197
48	70	65	62	201
49	71	66	63	205
50	72	67	64	209
51	73	68	65	213
52	74	69	66	217
53	75	70	67	221
54	76	71	68	225
55	77	72	69	229
56	78	73	70	233
57	79	74	71	237
58	80	75	72	241
59	81	76	73	245
60	82	77	74	249
61	83	78	75	253
62	84	79	76	257
63	85	80	77	261
64	86	81	78	265
65	87	82	79	269
66	88	83	80	273
67	89	84	81	277
68	90	85	82	281
69	91	86	83	285
70	92	87	84	289
71	93	88	85	293
72	94	89	86	297
73	95	90	87	301
74	96	91	88	305
75	97	92	89	309
76	98	93	90	313
77	99	94	91	317
78	100	95	92	321
79	101	96	93	325
80	102	97	94	329
81	103	98	95	333
82	104	99	96	337
83	105	100	97	341
84	106	101	98	345
85	107	102	99	349
86	108	103	100	353
87	109	104	101	357
88	110	105	102	361
89	111	106	103	365
90	112	107	104	369
91	113	108	105	373
92	114	109	106	377
93	115	110	107	381
94	116	111	108	385
95	117	112	109	389
96	118	113	110	393
97	119	114	111	397
98	120	115	112	401
99	121	116	113	405
100	122	117	114	409

## Rupp's Monument Also Indicative of Basketball's Ills

Washington Post Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Rupp Arena, site of the finals of the NCAA tournament, is a basketball palace like no other. It seats 23,000 and, from some angles, resembles an enormous warehouse painted in the shade of brown favored by the man for whom it is named.

I love the place; I also hate it.

The rapture for Rupp is because it celebrates a game that, when played properly, eclipses all others. No other team game requires quite the combination of grace and force as basketball, or so much imagination so quickly.

What is wicked about Rupp Arena is that it stands as a symbol of something wonderfully pure being poisoned, for when you walk in you walk away from just about everything associated with higher education.

Kentucky basketball and Adolph Rupp are among the enduring myths in the United States. They remind us, as the NCAA tournament coincides here this weekend, of what is special about college sport and of what is sick.

For pressure at the lid-tightest, listen to this from an ally of Kentucky's school paper about a new coach:

"... will face the handicap that all new

### VANTAGE POINT/Ken Denlinger

coaches must face — the critical eye of the students, alumni and fans who are skeptical to a high degree. He will realize that unless he makes good he runs an excellent chance of losing his job."

Aren't these kids being a bit tough on the poor fellow who replaces the school's present coach, Joe B. Hall?

Nope. That wasn't current commentary. It wasn't even the prevailing mood when Hall assumed control from Rupp 13 years ago.

This was the worrisome welcome Rupp got in 1930. Kentucky already was crazy over hoops, and fretted that this unheralded high school coach, energetic as he seemed, couldn't fill the gigantic new gym that seated 2,800.

Kentucky always seems a bounce pass or so ahead of the pack. It has won more games than any other school, 1,378, built larger arenas sooner and has been more spectacularly corrupt.

Before practice Thursday, Villanova's players were in awe of the mystique and majesty of Memorial Coliseum, of the four

### NCAA title banners, of offices the size of tennis courts, of the 13,000 seats.



